

The Society of Ohio Archivists



The Ohio Archivist

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E.W. Scripps and the Modern Newspaper Business—Page 12



E.W. SCRIPPS ARCHIVE, ARCHIVES & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, OHIO UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Springtime in Columbus

The annual spring meeting April 17-18 at the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus will be chock-full of interesting things to do in 1997. Plenary speakers will be Don Olvey from OCLC, addressing the future of primary sources on the World Wide Web and OCLC's role in this future and Raimund Goerler of Ohio State on "Drama at the Pole and at the Archives: The Diary of Richard Byrd."

Session topics will include: archival experiences in Russia, China, and Cuba; re-creations of history using primary sources (Ohio's bicentennial is coming up!); a comparison of document reproduction by microfilming and by digitization; the Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums (OAHSM) and its relation to archives and manuscripts;

systems security; and popular culture collections in music, baseball, and sports.

Tours of the newly renovated Ohio Statehouse will be available following the meeting. A suggested preconference activity is the meeting of the Central Ohio chapter of the Special Libraries Association, with a tour of the *Columbus Dispatch's* state-of-the-art library system.

In addition, the Education Committee has planned four workshops on Saturday, April 19: Archival Appraisal (A.M.); Arrangement and Description (A.M.); Outreach (P.M.); and Computers for Small Archives (P.M.). For meeting information, contact Emily Hicks or Jane Sferra at the Ohio Historical Society: 614/297-2300.

Response to COSHRC survey is important

In 1996 the Council on State Historical Records Coordinators (COSHRC) asked all states and territories to gather information on nongovernment records and repositories for a report on the status of historical records in the United States. After the Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board (OHRAB) agreed to sponsor this survey effort, the Society of Ohio Archivists lent its support to this venture.

Last fall the Local History Office sent survey forms to over 1,000 repositories, and more than 60 percent have been returned, a good response rate. But I think we can do better. Lists of nonrespondents have been sent to OHRAB board members for follow-up. You can help, too! If you haven't done so, fill out the survey form! Volunteer to help! If you give your name to Matt Benz, SOA Public Information Officer, he will give you a work assignment which will involve no more than several hours of your time.

Here's why this survey is important. In 1993 and 1995 COSHRC surveyed public records for the United

States and its territories. This new survey of non-government records will complete the picture, providing a statistical profile of historical records. It will allow us to speak with some confidence about what records have been preserved and how well they are being cared for. It will give us a factual basis for soliciting support from individuals and institutions.

When we gather at Columbus April 17-18 for our annual meeting, there will be a full report on the survey. Oh yes, about this meeting, mark your calendars, plan to attend, and register. The program is a good one and, with some luck, the weather should be warm, the skies blue, and grass green.

I look forward to seeing you all in April.

Until then,

George Parkinson
Ohio Historical Society

COUNCIL ACTIONS

OCTOBER 25, 1996—Council approved \$400 for the Archives Week poster; donations will be sought to cover the rest of the cost (over \$600). A press release was sent to 90 Ohio publications. A Cuban visitor, Carlos Suárez Balseiro, is to be brought to Ohio in conjunction with a consortium of other institutions and organizations. SOA Council pledged \$500 toward this project. The Education Committee is to present two workshops at the OAHSM meeting in 1997. The Secretary-Treasurer requested that the office be split in two or she would resign. A constitutional amendment has to be passed by the membership in order to authorize the split.

DECEMBER 6, 1996—The Education Committee presented two requests which were passed by Council.

- 1) The 1997 fee structure is: Introduction to Archives (8 hrs.), \$25; Archival Appraisal (3 hrs.), \$15; Arrangement & Description (3 hrs.), \$15; Beginning Computer for Small Archives (3 hrs.), \$15. Two half-day sessions can be taken in one day for \$25.
- 2) Request for \$350 to mail 1000 fliers describing the 1997 workshops. A proposal to set policies on variable expenses (mileage, parking, room and board) for instructors was tabled. Council felt that money needs should be brought in on a case-by-case basis, and that it would like to know what the membership thought about this issue.

JANUARY 22, 1997—Doug McCabe presented the proposed constitutional amendment to split the Secretary-Treasurer's position, which had as a corollary clause the provision that the President have a vote only to break a tie; Council declined to endorse it, making a two-thirds vote at the spring business meeting necessary for adoption. The \$500 pledge to support the visit of a Cuban archivist was transferred to next year, as the visit will have to be postponed. Council decided that planning for each meeting should start out with an approved budget (which can be modified later if necessary), and \$800 was approved for the spring meeting. A new policy requesting organizers to attempt to get outside underwriters for meeting expenses was passed.

Recertification credits for SOA activities

Activities performed between Jan. 1, 1992, and Dec. 31, 1996, can be used for credit in recertification for those recertifying with ACA this year. Two of the five sections of the petition concern "professional participation" (which may thus account for three-fourths of your required points). For example, you may earn ten credits for presenting a paper, six for serving as chair at an SOA session, and five for contributing an article to *The Ohio Archivist*. Credits are also available for leading or attending an SOA workshop, attending SOA meetings, serving as an SOA officer, participating on a committee, and even working on the SOA web page. If you did not get the recertification form (due back by June 1) or have questions, call Willow Powers, 45 Ellis Ranch Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87505 (tel: 505/466-0560; fax: 505/827-6497). Her email address is: warpowers@aol.com. The ACA telephone number is 518/463-8644 (Capitol Hill Management, 48 Howard St., Albany, NY 12207).

SOA Thanks Assured MicroServices

The spring SOA meeting was made possible in part by a generous donation from Assured MicroServices.



Assured MicroServices is a Cincinnati-based company, with offices in Dayton and Columbus, offering microfilm conversion and processing services, paper-to-digital, book-to-digital, and microfilm-to-digital conversion services. In addition, they provide a full line of microfilm, hybrid, and digital records management products.



Please join SOA Council and leadership in extending sincere thanks to Assured MicroServices for their support of the meeting.

Spotlight on...

The Historical Archives of the Chancery of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati



link...Blink... Okay, let's turn off the spotlight! There, that's better. Welcome to my little tour of the Historical Archives of the Chancery. In this article I will talk a little bit about our history and our collections. In other words, I am going to take this space to brag about my archives. There it is up front. I am not going to try to hide it. I am proud of my archives, and am pleased to have an opportunity to tell the membership of SOA about it!

Let's start with the basic facts... The Historical Archives of the Chancery is currently located in the Athenaeum of Ohio at 6616 Beechmont Avenue in a suburb of Cincinnati called Mt. Washington. This campus contains the major seminary for the Archdiocese (Mt. St. Mary's Seminary of the West), the lay pastoral ministry program (for the training of individuals interested in the lay ministry within the Catholic Church, and also for the training of permanent deacons), and the Archives.

The primary purpose of our archives is to assist the Church in reflecting on her history, and specifically on how the Archdiocese of Cincinnati has lived the gospel message. Every generation examines and interprets its history in order to understand the present. This reflection and historical perspective is especially important during times of great change and transition in the life of the Church.

We fulfill our mission by working with and assisting groups and individuals who produce records of the Church's life. This is done through personal contact with individuals and the recent introduction of records retention schedules to a limited number of offices (my hope is that eventually all offices will have a schedule). In this way we can collect, preserve, and administer the records of significant and historical value. In addition to serving the local curia, we also assist individuals who write the history and interpret the experience of our local Church and the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

History of the Archives of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati

As our name implies, we are technically part of the Chancery of the Archdiocese, but it has not always been that way.

A manuscript history of the archives indicates that during the Archbishop John B. Purcell years (1833-1883), the archdiocesan documents and correspondence were kept in the Archbishop's residence at the cathedral, where they were "jealously" guarded by the Very Rev. Edward Purcell, the Archbishop's brother. The thousands of documents and letters were stored in an antique pigeon-holed case. They were arranged alphabeti-

cally, with the name of the sender and date marked on the back of each paper. The majority of these notations are in the sprawling (and barely legible) handwriting of Archbishop Purcell, while others are in the neater penmanship of Rev. David Whelan who spent 25 years on the cathedral staff.

When Archbishop William Henry Elder (Archbishop of Cincinnati 1883-1904) reorganized the curial administration as a response to the financial failure of the archdiocese under Archbishop Purcell, he felt that the newly established archival center at Notre Dame University would insure the preservation, organization, and availability of the ever-growing mound of manuscripts. Consequently, in the late 1880s and early 1890s, a sizable portion of the documents were transferred to the University of Notre Dame.

From 1890 to 1923, the history of the portion of the archives that did not go to the University of Notre Dame is unclear. This is the material that formed the nucleus for today's archives. Most certainly, some of it was retained at the cathedral (the bull establishing the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, for example). Some of the material resided

1834
buc 8th at Mt. St. Mary's.
9th I have written to Rev. Rev. W. McDonald of Cin-
ton, M. C. to agree to his coming to live with us. He
was the editor of the Catholic - available paper.
10th Mr. Mullon - still much discontented & as he
has sent his sister to Louisville, is anxious to follow
her - taking very imprudent steps through Toronto
to plan & secure his unreasonable wish to Mr.
McGonery - I have agreed to let him go if he permit
on the same mind, at the end of June - We have
closed the bargain with foot and house. Mr. Thom-
pkins has declared himself unable to subscribe
for the new church. He has sent very generous to
the sister, to whom he gave a handsome gold doll.
Bp. Resi is expected here. Rev. Mr. Garwith
came to this city on W. Thursday & left at an Easter-
Sunday, on his way to Louisville, without coming
near the church to see and say good, or speak to me!
Mr. Young seems opposed to my taking Mr. McGonery
live here. Mr. Fogarty whose mind had long been
waning, left us for New Orleans a few days
ago & left from Mr. Templer reappearing &
labors without end. Priests, Priests!
H.E.

Purcell's journal, April 8, 1834

ARCHIVES OF THE CHANCERY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CINCINNATI

with the Sisters of Charity in their convent at Mt. St. Joseph. Indeed, we are indebted to Sr. Mary Agnes McCann, the author of the previously mentioned manuscript, for our knowledge of the provenance of our earliest records and how they were kept.

In 1923 Archbishop Moeller felt that the opening of a new seminary in Norwood would be an excellent opportunity to gather together as much archival material as possible into one place. He commissioned Msgr. William D. Hickey to superintend the organization of the archives and the seminary library in the new quarters.

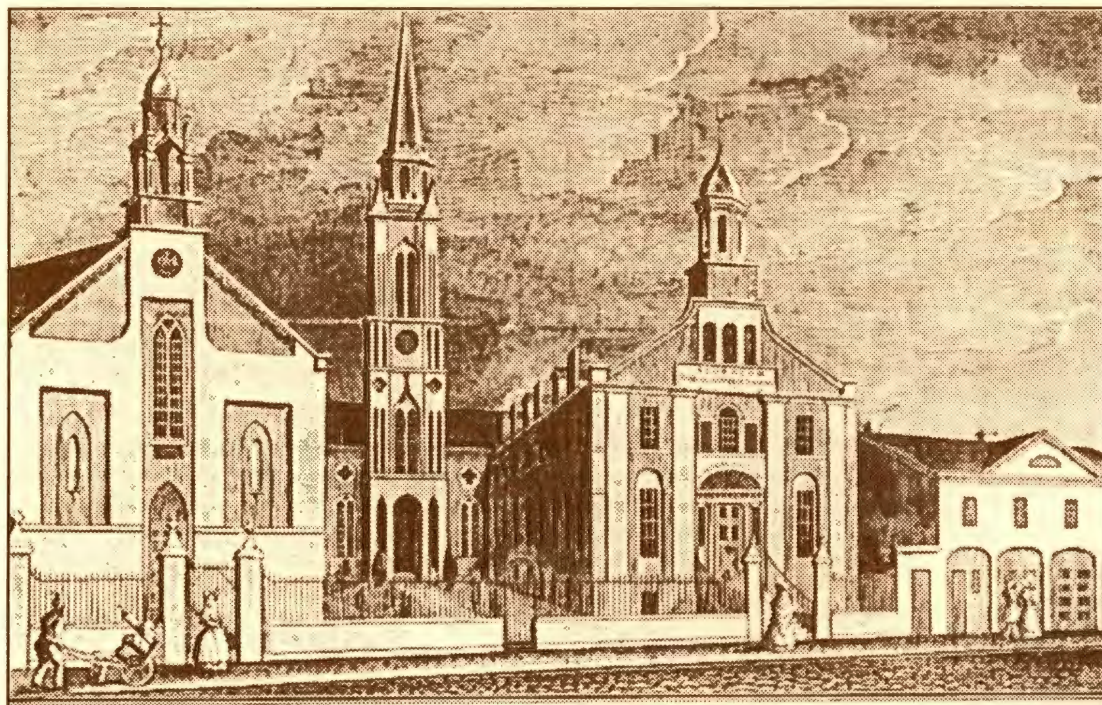
From 1923 to 1974, the seminary librarian was also the archivist. As a result, the archives was submerged as part of the library. In 1974, the librarian was assigned to a parish, and Archbishop Joseph Bernardin (Archbishop of Cincinnati 1972-1982) decided to separate the responsibilities. He appointed Rev. Edmund Hussey Archivist. In 1976, under Fr. Hussey, the archives was made an independent office, reporting directly to the Archbishop. Fr. Hussey introduced modern processing techniques to the collections, including the use of acid-free storage media. He also began the microfilming program, in which the Archdiocese films all the sacramental records in our territory every five years. In 1980, Fr. Hussey oversaw the moving of the archives from the seminary in Norwood to its current location on Beechmont Ave.

In the fall of 1983, the archives received its first professionally trained archivist in the guise of a seminarian/assistant to Fr. Hussey. Jerry Hiland was in his third year of seminary when he started working part time in the Archives. Prior to starting seminary, Mr. Hiland had completed the MA course in archives and museum management (currently called "public history") in Wright State University's History Department. In 1984, while still a seminarian, Mr. Hiland was appointed Archivist of the Archdiocese. As Archivist, Fr. Hiland began to expand the collections from just material relating to the local curia to material that included the role of lay organizations in the Archdiocese.

In 1988, I became the first Archivist of the Archdiocese who was not a priest or member of a religious order. At this time, the Archdiocesan Archives was moved under the jurisdiction of the Chancery and given our current name—The Historical Archives of the Chancery of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati.



Archbishop John Baptist Purcell



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ARCHIVES OF THE CHANCERY
OF THE ARCHDIOCESE
OF CINCINNATI

**Old St. Peter in
Chains Cathedral,
Episcopal
Residence,
Athenaeum
(seminary) on
Sycamore St. in
Cincinnati about
1829**

Our Collections

Our collections fall into three areas. Our primary area of concern, indeed our very reason for existence according to the 1983 *Revised Code of Canon Law* (canons 482, 486, and 487), is to "collect, preserve, and organize the acts of the local curia." The second area in which we collect and maintain material is from the parishes and local lay organizations whose records are in danger of being lost. The third area is material that illustrates the history of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Our collections include all types of media: paper, sound recordings, photographs, blueprints, 16mm film, and videotapes. The only type of media we do not currently deal with is electronic records, but that is on the way.

Archbishops' Papers

The first area, very obviously, includes our collections of both the private and business papers of our Archbishops. Edward Dominic Fenwick was the first Bishop of Cincinnati when it was erected out of part of the territory of the diocese of Bardstown, Kentucky. The new Archdiocese of Cincinnati, in the beginning, encompassed most of the old Northwest Territory. Prior to becoming the first Bishop of Cincinnati, Fr. Fenwick established a Dominican foundation in Kentucky in 1805. It was from this base that he made several missionary journeys into Ohio between 1805 and 1821. In 1822 he was consecrated Bishop of Cincinnati. He established a school for girls in 1825 and a cathedral in 1826, and he started a diocesan newspaper in 1831. He died of cholera while on a missionary journey, in Wooster, Ohio, in 1832. Only a few documents survive from Bishop Fenwick's time. Many of these are at Notre Dame University or at St. Joseph's Priory in Somerset, Ohio. Our collections contain only about 20 documents, mainly correspondence dating from 1823-1832, along with an 1813-15 ledger book and the first issues of the *Catholic Telegraph*. Also included are Bishop Fenwick's mitre, chasuble, stole and gloves.

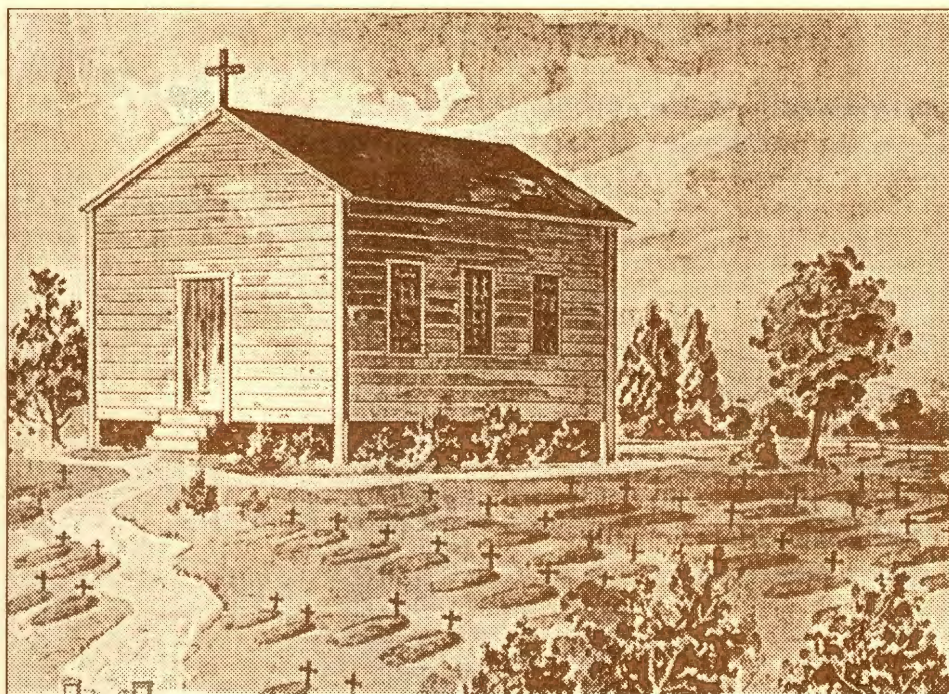
John Baptist Purcell served as Bishop of Cincinnati from 1833 to 1850 and as Archbishop from 1850 to 1883. This was a time of tremendous growth for the Catholic Church in Ohio. When Purcell came to Cincinnati in 1833, there were only 16 parishes and 7,000 Catholics in the state of Ohio. When he died 50 years later, there were 500 churches and about 500,000 Catholics in the state. The Dioceses of Cleveland and Columbus were established in this era. Under Archbishop Purcell a large number of religious orders came to the Archdiocese, and numerous schools and Church institutions were established. He was a prominent leader

in the American Catholic Church and traveled to Europe seven times between 1839 and 1870. His last trip was in 1869-70 to attend Vatican I. At this Council, he was noted for being in the minority of those bishops who spoke against officially defining the doctrine of papal infallibility. After the financial failure of the Archdiocese in 1878, Archbishop Purcell's health failed and a coadjutor, Bishop Elder, administered the Archdiocese from 1880-1883. This collection contains mostly correspondence sent to Archbishop Purcell by parish priests, religious, and lay persons. There is some correspondence sent to Purcell from other bishops, from the Roman curia, and his Vatican I papers. In addition, there are legal records dealing with the financial failure. There is other material by Purcell to be found at the University of Notre Dame.

From 1880 to 1883, when Archbishop Purcell was ill and living in Brown County, Ohio, William Henry Elder (former Bishop of Natchez, Mississippi) served as coadjutor and administrator of the Archdiocese. Upon the death of Archbishop Purcell on July 4, 1883, Elder became the Archbishop of Cincinnati. Much of Elder's time was spent addressing the financial failure of the Archdiocese (as a matter of fact, the legalities surrounding the failure would not be settled until after Elder's death in 1904). Part of his reaction to this included establishing important administra-

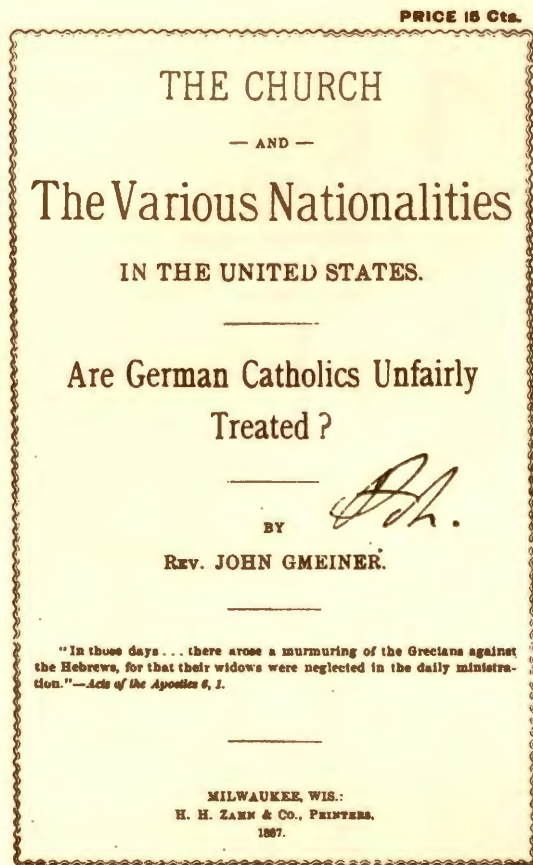
tive procedures for the Archdiocese, most notably a Chancery office, a building commission, and a system for parishes to send in annual reports to the Archdiocese. The Elder collection is divided into two main subseries: pre-Cincinnati and Cincinnati. The pre-Cincinnati section includes: Elder family papers; early diaries; sermons; and correspondence both official and personal from 1820 to 1870. The Cincinnati papers include: later diaries; scrapbooks; artifacts; and correspondence, both personal and business, dating from 1880 to 1904.

Henry Moeller served as secretary to Archbishop Elder from 1880 to 1900 and was very involved in the administration of the archdiocese. In 1900 he was consecrated Bishop of Columbus. He served as Bishop of Columbus until 1903, when he returned to Cincinnati as Archbishop Elder's coadjutor Bishop, virtually running the Archdiocese until Elder's death in 1904. In 1904, he became the Archbishop of Cincinnati. From 1904 to 1925, Archbishop Moeller presided over the continued, but slower, growth of the Church. He strongly supported and encouraged Catholic education, establishing an Archdiocesan School Board and appointing the first Superintendent of Parochial Schools in 1907. Other important changes under Archbishop Moeller include: establishing a Bureau of Catholic Charities; building St. Rita School for the



Christ Church (also known as St. Patrick's) was erected while Cincinnati was still part of the Diocese of Bardstown in 1819, being located just north of the then north corporation line (now the northwest corner of Liberty and Vine, where the present St. Francis Church now stands. The congregation was organized by Father Edward Fenwick in 1818.

ILLUSTRATIONS COURTESY ARCHIVES OF THE CHANCERY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CINCINNATI



Pamphlet illustrates ethnic tensions among Catholic immigrant groups in the Midwest.

**Athenaeum's
(Mt. St. Mary's
Seminary of the
West) new
buildings in
Price Hill, 1863.**

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OF THE ARCHDIOCESE
OF CINCINNATI



Deaf; founding the Catholic Student Mission Crusade headquarters in Cincinnati; hiring Edward J. "Judge" Dempsey as the attorney for the Archdiocese; and building a new seminary in Norwood, Ohio (that contained murals painted by Gerhard Lammers). The bulk of this collection is mostly correspondence to and from Archbishop Moeller, along with a few artifacts.

John T. McNicholas served as Archbishop of Cincinnati from 1925 until his death in 1950. He was one of the leading figures in the Catholic Church of that era. In the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, he established St. Gregory Seminary, improved and expanded the Catholic school system, established 50 new mission churches, sponsored a home mission society (to become known as the Glenmary Home Missioners), began a policy of having all newly ordained priests serve as teachers, promoted lay retreats, promoted just race and labor relations, and began an intensified program of higher education for the clergy. On the national level, Archbishop McNicholas served as the episcopal chairman of the department of education of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC), national chairman for the Catholic Student Mission Crusade, and as a member of the episcopal committee for the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine. The McNicholas collection includes: correspondence from 1901-1950, both official (from the time he was consecrated Archbishop of Cincinnati) and personal (created throughout his life); copies of his sermons; public addresses, film, and sound recordings; and some artifacts from his episcopal and personal life.

Karl J. Alter, the former Bishop of Toledo, was installed as Archbishop of Cincinnati on September 25, 1950. He was 65 years old at the time. Between 1950 and his retirement in 1969, Archbishop Alter directed an extensive building program in the Archdiocese. During those years, 300 major building projects—including schools, churches, rectories, convents and other buildings—were completed. The Cathedral of St. Peter in Chains was restored and rebuilt. Archbishop Alter also called and presided over the Fifth Synod of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, and he reorganized the Archdiocesan Councils of Catholic Men and Catholic Women. On the national level, he served as the chairman of the administrative board of NCWC in 1952-1955 and 1958-1961. From 1952 to 1958, he served as vice-chairman of the NCWC's administrative



Artist's conception of discovering the Finck Family (original drawing that was at St. Joseph's Priory in Somerset, Ohio, has been lost).

ILLUSTRATIONS COURTESY ARCHIVES OF THE CHANCERY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF CINCINNATI

board and as chairman of the NCWC's department of lay organizations. From 1962 to 1966 he served as secretary to the administrative board. In 1960, Pope John XXIII appointed Archbishop Alter to the Central Preparatory Commission for Vatican II. During the Council itself he served on the Commission on Bishops and Government of Dioceses. Archbishop Alter retired as Archbishop of Cincinnati on October 2, 1969. He continued to reside in the Archdiocese until his death on August 23, 1977. This collection includes papers from all these areas of his life, along with his personal papers and artifacts.

Archbishop Paul F. Leibold was born in Dayton, Ohio, on December 22, 1914. He became Auxiliary Bishop of Cincinnati in 1958, and was appointed as Bishop of Evansville, Indiana, in 1966. He was appointed Archbishop of Cincinnati on July 23, 1969. He died unexpectedly on June 1, 1972. During his brief time as Archbishop, he called and presided over the Sixth Synod of Cincinnati. Also, he oversaw many of the sweeping changes called for by Vatican II. The records in this collection date from 1932 to 1972 and include: his official and personal correspondence; speeches; homilies; photographs; films; sound recordings; awards; and memorabilia.

Parish papers, lay organizations, and the state and national Church

The second area of our collections starts out with parish histories. Each parish in the Archdiocese is responsible for maintaining its own

historical archives. However, the Historical Archives of the Chancery does preserve records from some parishes, particularly closed parishes. These records include financial records, announcements, correspondence, and photographs and mostly date from 1841 to the present. Also included in this group are records from lay organizations in the archdiocese like parish sodalities and Catholic alumni groups.

The final area covers material that documents the history of the Catholic Church in Ohio and America. This material relating to our history is the smallest part of our collection. Often it includes only one or two documents, a pamphlet, or a postcard, from events, groups, or institutions (like the first Black Catholic Congress held in the 1880s, or 19th-century Catholic Homestead Societies). When these items are donated to the archives, they are added to these collections.

Well, I hope you have enjoyed my tour of the Historical Archives of the Chancery. Now if you will excuse me, the phone is ringing, and there is a truck outside with more records from the Chancery that need my attention. I am sure you all understand.

Don H. Buske
Archdiocese of Cincinnati



SOA ELECTIONS

Candidates respond to questions on the issues

PRESIDENT

To which goals of the SOA would you wish to direct most of your efforts during your tenure as President?

KENNETH M. GROSSI: *Assistant Archivist, Oberlin College. B.A., University of Akron, 1984; M.A., Case Western Reserve University, 1985; M.L.S., Kent State University, 1992. Member: SOA (Vice President, 1995- , Secretary-Treasurer, 1989-1995); Cleveland Archival Roundtable (Planning Committee, 1997-).*

During the past several years SOA has expanded its programs to meet the needs of members as well as people in related professions. The educational workshops, Archives Week, expanded programs at conferences, and the listserv are examples of the Society's efforts to create a network of sharing ideas and concerns with those persons interested in archives and related fields. As President, I would continue to support these programs with the understanding that planning, especially fiscal planning, is important to the success of SOA.

I would also be interested in developing joint meetings with other archival organizations as well as genealogists and librarians. It is important for SOA to develop strong ties with groups that have similar interests and concerns. In addition, stronger ties with other groups may provide more support for programs such as the effort to bring a Cuban archivist to the U.S.

SOA needs to focus on quality programs that are fiscally sound. Our membership deserves well-organized meetings, an informative newsletter, and current information about issues. Over the past several years our meetings and workshops have been outstanding, the newsletter has been excellent, and the listserv has provided access to archival issues. Additional or expanded programs require sound judgment, planning, and people to do the work. I encourage all members to examine the goals and program of SOA and to speak up if we are not headed in the right direction.

BARI OYLER STITH: *Geauga County Archivist, Records Manager & Historian, 1990 to present. B.S., Lake Erie College; M.A., Ph.D., Case Western Reserve University. Member: SOA (Council, 1994-96; currently Education Committee), MAC, SAA, Cleveland Archival Roundtable, NAGARA, ARMA, AIIM, Women Historians of Greater Cleveland (partial list).*

SOA's recent leadership has been energetic in fostering SOA's programs, committed to the profession and the value of SOA as an organization, and eager to connect with others inside and outside our profession. As I am not anxious to fix what isn't broken, I would continue to pursue these goals and move forward as President. The fostering of the SOA strategic plan would be my priority. The President should continue to support the committed people already working on the plan and encourage broad membership participation.

My own pet project would continue to be our education program. Someday I want lay people to understand what an archives is, what an archivist does, and the value of the profession in a changing world. SOA can lead us in making our profession more visible and approachable, and less intimidating. How can we become a general resource and reach out to all those who are "doing archives" without professional training? How can we reach out into academe and even secondary schools to attract more bright, committed people who enjoy history but don't understand the archival field? SOA must also continue to nurture the needs of established archivists beyond the

introductory level. Our workshops and conferences should continue to fulfill our professional needs at a reasonable price.

We are an organization of fascinating people with diverse backgrounds, multifarious job descriptions, and intriguing daily work activity. We have the talent and lung power to trumpet that message across our state and establish ourselves as a statewide resource. Think how far the SOA leadership has taken us in the past 28 years. The President's efforts should continue to be spent on leading us down our own historic path into the future.

VICE PRESIDENT

What new projects and ideas would you like to help the Society of Ohio Archivists implement in the furtherance of its stated goals?

DAWNE DEWEY: *Staff archivist, Wright State University Special Collections & Archives, 1989 to present (Acting Head, June, 1996 to present). B.A., Wright State University; M.A., Public History, Wright State U. Member: SOA (Council, 1995-); Miami Valley Archives Roundtable (first chairperson).*

I would like to help the Society of Ohio Archivists pursue closer cooperation with related organizations to support and increase efforts already underway by SOA's Education Committee. Partnerships with the Ohio Preservation Council, The American Association for State and Local History, OCLC and OhioLink could result in more workshops designed to provide continuing education for archivists in the areas of preservation and digitization projects, just to name a few. SOA should also include in its education plan a means to serve as a clearinghouse for graduate students and new graduates looking for internships or first positions. These same partnerships could generate projects beyond education to help promote awareness and greater use of manuscript collections in Ohio and beyond, such as strengthening Archives Week support and involvement in OhioLink's statewide imaging task force. SOA has great potential to build on its present programs and develop new ones by cooperating with other organizations across Ohio.

JENNIFER KANE: *Collections Manager/Assistant Archivist, Dittrick Medical History Center of the Cleveland Health Sciences Library. B.A., University of Akron; M.A., Museum Studies and Archival Administration, Wright State University. Member: SOA (Council, 1995-), MAC, Cleveland Archival Roundtable, Ohio Academy of Medical History, American Association for the History of Medicine, Medical Museums Association (Secretary/Treasurer).*

From its beginning, the Society of Ohio Archivists has made a concerted effort to encourage "the advancement of the archival profession." In 1995, a strategic plan was approved by Council that officially stated SOA's intent to provide quality continuing education to the state's archivists, whether professional or amateur. This serves to enhance working knowledge within the field, builds confidence among archivists in small institutions who have little or no formal training, and in turn, benefits SOA by the potential for those colleagues to join and strengthen the membership.

In addition to attracting individuals in support of SOA, I would encourage a support program targeting the businesses that distribute archival supplies or organizations that make frequent use of historical materials. This program, as suggested by George Bain, could develop out of the continuing promotion of Archives Week in Ohio. In an

effort to gather support for Archives Week activities, the event could serve to attract their continuing support of archival activities in general. As the Northeast Regional Co-coordinator for Archives Week, I have worked to educate the public and alert them to the fact that archivists organize, preserve and make it possible to access historical materials.

As the Vice President of this organization, I would support SOA's goal of providing continuing education, continue to work closely with the Archives Week committee, and endorse the expansion of support to include the business community.

SECRETARY

(Proposed position separated from Treasurer)

What specific skills will you bring to the proposed new office of Secretary to the Society of Ohio Archivists?

JULIE McMASTER: *Archivist, The Toledo Museum of Art. B.A., International Studies, Ohio University; M.A., History, Duquesne University. Member: SOA, SAA, ARMA International.*

Over my tenure at the Toledo Museum of Art, I have worked in a variety of capacities, from cataloging library acquisitions and assisting in the installation of exhibitions to my current position, being responsible for the design and implementation of an archival program for the Museum. I have also served on several cross-functional teams working to institute a team-based, visitor-focused museum. I believe that my teaming and organizational skills will contribute to an efficient and effective term as secretary for the Society of Ohio Archivists.

VIRGINIA WELTON: *Consultant, Ohio University. B.A., History, Ohio University; M.A., Public History, Wright State University. Member: SOA (Education and Membership Committees) (other memberships not stated).*

Specifically, I bring secretarial skills, dependability, and experience—17 years as a professional secretary and ten years as a volunteer secretary. I type 80 words per minute and also do statistical touch typing. I know how to take very thorough minutes and I have a reputation for speed in finishing them. I have a computer and printer in my home. Also, regarding dependability, I haven't missed a meeting of any of my volunteer commitments since 1981.

TREASURER

(Proposed position separated from Secretary)

Do you believe that there is a need for the Society to increase its funds? Please expand with your reasons for your answer and with any suggestions you might have.

NANCY BIRK: *Associate Curator of Special Collections & Archives, Kent State University. B.A., Classics; M.A., Latin; M.L.S., all Kent State University. Member: SOA (Local Arrangements Comm., Fall 1997), Ohio Preservation Council, AAUP (Kent Chapter), Beta Phi Mu (partial listing)*

Yes I think there is a need for the Society to increase its funds. But I don't think that revising the dues structure again is the answer. Increasing the membership would bring in more funds. Increasing the dues structure might keep new members (particularly new amateur archivists) from joining. The Society has some ambitious goals, among them a continued desire to sponsor a Cuban archivist visit, a heavy educational focus, an excellent journal, and strong programming at both the spring and fall meetings. None of these things are frivolous and should be supported. Perhaps other means of securing monies should be explored. As part of the local arrangements committee for the Fall 1997 meetings, we are exploring the possibilities of financial sponsorship of some of the expenses of the meeting. Grant funding could also be explored for some of the other activi-

ties—the poster for Archives Week might be a possible request to the Ohio Humanities Council for example.

I'd also like to take this opportunity to urge the passage of the amendment to the Constitution and Bylaws that the position of Secretary-Treasurer be split into two positions. It is too big a job for one person. When contacted about running for the position of Treasurer, I agreed to run only if this amendment passed, but not for the fuller position of Secretary-Treasurer. It's simply more responsibility than I am willing to shoulder.

DIANE MALLSTROM: *Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity Archivist/Curator. B.A., Hanover College; M.A., Wright State University; M.L.S. in progress, Kent State University. Member: SOA (Secretary-Treasurer, 1995-1997; Council, 1993-1995; Nominating Chair, 1993), SAA.*

As the current Secretary-Treasurer for SOA, a major concern is the balance in the treasury. I believe the Society needs to increase its funds for four predominant reasons:

- 1) Meetings—In the past, we have incurred expenses from meetings that depleted the treasury to less than \$3000. This forces us to rely upon membership dues to build the treasury back up each year.
- 2) *The Ohio Archivist*—this semi-annual publication costs between \$1000 and \$1500 per issue, and paper is getting more expensive.
- 3) Archives Week in Ohio—Currently, only \$400 in matching funds is allotted annually from the treasury for the Archives Week poster. We should support this event more fully, both financially and as individual institutions.
- 4) Educational programs—The archives workshops have been well received. So far they have been self-sufficient and have brought in some funds for SOA. For this program to continue to grow, it needs our financial support for instructors and materials.

Last spring we increased membership dues. This spring meeting is being underwritten by Assured MicroServices. Both of these actions will help increase the treasury. Advertisement fees in *The Ohio Archivist* should be examined and promoted. I would like to see a \$4000 base in the SOA treasury.

COUNCIL

Which issues currently facing archivists would you most like to see addressed by SOA, and what kind of resources could you personally bring to Council to help?

JOHN A. BRANNICK: *Independent consultant, archives and records management (OHS Local Government Records Specialist, Southwest Ohio/Wright State, 1988-1996). B.A., Wright State University; M.A., American history, Wright State University.*

I believe that SOA should take a more active approach to outreach activities, particularly at the elementary and secondary school levels. The institutions and individuals who belong to SOA offer a wealth of information about Ohio history. I would like to see SOA coordinate and facilitate cooperative projects by its members to promote the study of history among members of the younger generations. By instilling an interest in history in the young, we can ensure that history will be preserved for future generations. This task is particularly important as we approach Ohio's bicentennial in 2003.

To achieve this goal, I bring ten years of experience as an archivist working with a variety of people and institutions from local, regional, and state levels. I also have experience with automation technologies which can make history more accessible to everyone without exposing documents and artifacts to unnecessary wear.

KERRIE MOORE: *Archivist, University of Dayton. B.A., History, University of Dayton; M.A. History/Museum & Archival Management, Wright State University. Member: SOA, Miami Valley Archivists Roundtable, SAA, ACA.*

I would like to see SOA continue its focus on the issues of continuing education, the study of new technologies and their applications for the preservation and dissemination of historical materials, and the promotion of our institutions through such activities as "Archives Week." I also believe that a major function of SOA is to act as a forum for the Ohio archival community to identify ways to manage our institutions effectively.

My skills and experience are primarily in archival administration. I have a strong interest in continuing education and the development of management skills. I will bring these interests to Council along with a strong desire to give back to an organization that has been a major contributor to my development as a professional.

JAMES C. ODA: *Municipal Historian, City of Piqua. B.A. and M.A., History, Wright State University. Member: SOA, OAHSM (President 1992-1993), OHRAB (1994-present), OAH, OLC, Phi Alpha Theta.*

SOA should continue its focus on the changing role of the profession in terms of automation and online services. Where should archives draw the line—catalogs online?—collection descriptions online?—full text of selected documents online?—a world where everything is online? These are not easy questions, and we need to keep the professional dialogue open and moving in order to resolve these problems. Tied to all of these issues are the very real problems of funding, personnel, and appropriate training.

The funding issues are always with us, and we all deal with our budgets in different ways and with varying levels of success. Personnel and training, however, are a perfect target for SOA. As a statewide organization, we have an obligation to review, encourage, and provide both traditional course content/training methods and online materials or techniques. SOA should continue the discussion of how our profession can maintain its roles in history and archival/records management while moving into 21st-century issues of electronic storage and retrieval.

My own background includes being part of the elation and heartbreak of automating and going online. Working through the technical nightmares of automation and the content and intellectual freedom issues of going online has been an eye-opening experience. As part of the Edison State adjunct faculty in history, I have worked with students in using both online and on-site original source materials. I would enjoy working with SOA on the varying methods the archival community can use to educate itself on how to use and not use source material online, as well as how to select and digitize the most important appropriate portions of our collections and/or catalogs.

KATHY SPRAY: *Associate Archivist, American Jewish Archives. B.A., Miami University; M.B.A., University of Dayton; M.A., Wright State University. Member: SOA, SAA, MAC.*

Many issues currently facing archivists focus our attention on how technological changes are affecting accessibility, format of new acquisitions, use of finite resources, reformatting for preservation or accessibility, and communications among ourselves, our users, and the wider community. SOA can best address these issues and enhance the profession through continuing education and activities that support education both for ourselves and our public.

As a Council member I will keep in mind the needs of smaller shops that lack the resources available to university and other large archives. And I will emphasize the need for continuing education for members, for part-time archivists in small historical societies or museums, and for outreach.

THE CUBA

The proposed visit of Carlos Suárez Balseiro to the Midwest, approved in 1996 by SOA Council, has had to be postponed until the spring of 1998. Prof. Suárez' itinerary will include the same places as last year's plan: Columbus, northeastern Ohio, Ann Arbor, Madison and Milwaukee, and Chicago; but proposed additions are Washington, D.C. (the National Archives) and Atlanta, Georgia (Georgia Records Managers Association). Other Ohio organizations helping SOA will be the Cleveland Archival Roundtable, Oberlin College, the Lorain County Historical Society, and Case Western Reserve University.

MAC, the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin are out-of-state partners in the plan. All will share in the transportation and per diem costs, and people at each location are responsible for the visitor's room and board. We expect some good sessions and informative talks by Prof. Suárez, who is one of the faculty most responsible for consolidating the archival and records management education program at the University of Havana. He will also be learning about how archival education is managed in this country; and he has interests in outreach (taking the archival/records management message to business and government). He has been instrumental in starting several new archives and records management programs in Cuba. As the new plans firm up, more information on this visit will be distributed by your Editor.

[The following is abstracted from Pasado y Prologo, the newsletter of the Sociedad y Archivos group, which Carlos Suárez Balseiro heads]

The Faculty of Communications at the University of Havana has prepared a home page on the University's LAN. Through this the page of Sociedad y Archivos can be accessed "for now only on Intranet in the University." The Faculty of Engineering and Technology is working to attach this site in the next few weeks. The URL is: <http://www.uh.cu/uhwelcom.html>

Recently SOCICT and Sociedad y Archivos held a conference on the conservation of archival fonds, taught by Dr. Ann Russell, Director of the Northeast Document Conservation Center in Massachusetts. She gave a similar session at the Archivo Nacional and expressed an interest in working with our group and in visiting the School of Library and Information Science. We plan to have such activities scheduled throughout the year.

We are compiling the first members' directory. We now have 40 members; all those who joined before March 1, 1997 will be considered founding members.

The first national congress on archives/records management will be held in June as part of the "Librarianship Days" (Jornadas Bibliotecologías) organized by the National Library of Science and Technology in the Capitolio, Havana.

The Faculty of Communications is in the process of preparing a Diplomado en Gestion de Archivos (degree in archives/records management), with emphasis on the care of documentation in organizations. This 200-hour program, "Archival Administration for Organizational Success," available on a part-time basis, is structured in three modules:

1. Care of archives and manuscripts: fundamental concepts and procedures.
2. New technologies for the care of documentation in the modern office.
3. Basic elements for the continued care of permanently valuable documents.

PROJECT

This program will be taught in conjunction with specialists from the National Archives. Although the program has not been finalized, a few pilot independent courses will begin this spring (March). They will be taught at the Faculty of Communications, or they may be given at an institution requesting education for its employees.

The Department of "Information Processes and Services" at the Faculty is reorganizing the Classification III program to center around archival administration for organizations. Collaborating in this work are Dr. Blanca Patallo Emperador, Lic. Jorge Garcia and Prof Carlos Suárez Balseiro.

The Archives of EPROYIV (Empresa de Proyectos Varios; see report in Fall 1996 issue) continues its rapid development. The principal archivist there, Ing. Dario Bugallo, and the Director of EPROYIV's Information Center, Lic. Raquel Bouza, are working hard on relations with the various areas of the organization, with document conservation, and archival automation. A system for automating the control of engineering records is already in place, and systems covering the entire operation are anticipated. EPROYIV's specialists are preparing presentations to the directors of similar organizations, with the goal of making archival/records management administration become a regular part of business strategy.

Our thanks go to Lic. Gilberto Sotolongo Aguilar, Information Director of the Finlay Institute of Havana [a center for the history of medicine], for his help in the compilation of the news digest.



International Congress of Information in Havana, October 13-17

Our colleague, Carlos Suárez Balseiro, has issued a call for papers for a meeting in Cuba being sponsored by "Sociedad y Archivos," the new archival organization with which SOA is linked. He is helping to organize the first international seminar on information management held in Cuba as part of the overall conference. This meeting will be crucial in bolstering these fields in Cuban society. Following are specifics:

"Archives, Records and Information Management: Redefining Approaches" Organized by the SOCIEDAD Y ARCHIVOS group; sponsored by the National Archives of Cuba; the Center for Professional Development in Library and Information Science (PROINFO); the University of Havana; and the Cuban Society of Information Professionals (SOCIET). This will be a half-day session.

Major topics: What's ahead? Archives and records management for the 21st century; strategies for archives/records management programs in public and private organizations; new technologies for archives and records management; legal issues and records management; value-added records management.

Papers may be submitted on any major topic or related subjects; they may also be case studies. Send to Prof. C. Suárez Balseiro at: Ave. 41 #5011 e/ 50 y 52, Zona 13, Código 11300, Playa, Ciudad Habana, Cuba. Fax: 53-7-323734 or 53-7-338237. Email: finlayci@ceniai.cu or finlayci@infomed.sld.cu (with copies to: proinfo@ceniai.cu and societ@ceniai.cu).

The first page should include title; principal author; speaker; other authors; and institution (name, address, country). Papers (one original and one copy) should be typed double spaced and be submitted on 8.5" x 11" paper. Each page should have 30 lines, with 3cm margins

on both sides. The entire paper should not exceed 15 pages, including graphics, appendices, and figures. Papers can also be sent on diskettes using Word or Word Perfect (any version) or as ASCII files. Authors should also send an abstract of not less than 150 words, also following the above instructions. Deadline is July 1, 1997. Working languages are Spanish and English.

The following information concerns the INFO'97 Congress:

THE INFO'97 INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON INFORMATION, Oct. 13-17, International Conference Center, Havana

International sponsors: International Federation of Documentation/Latin American Commission; UNESCO; World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); U.N. Industrial Development Organization; SWETS Subscription Services; Colima University (Mexico).

National sponsors: Ministry of Sciences, Technology and the Environment; Cuban Society of Information Professionals (SOCIET); National Office for Inventions, Technical Information and Trademarks; National Organization of Lawyers' Offices; Academia Publishing House.

Major topics: Towards a knowledge-based society; networks and new information technologies; new ways of communication; business information in the era of globalization; physical and intellectual access to information; change and reengineering in organizations and their impact on the information profession; the modern information professional and the end user. [A full list of activities was posted on the Archives list—the Editor has a copy if you are interested.]

Registration fees: Speaker—\$220; delegate—\$270; accompanying person—\$150

OHIO ACADEMY OF HISTORY'S PUBLIC HISTORY AWARD

In 1996, the Ohio Academy of History established a Public History Awards Program. By focusing attention on the accomplishments of public historians, the Academy hopes to encourage standards of excellence and inspire others to give more care, thought, and effort to their own projects. The first award will be presented at OAH's spring 1997 meeting.

All public history fields are included, viz., exhibits, publications, audio or visual documentaries, oral history, public programs, symposia, archival projects, and historic preservation education programs. Nominated projects must:

- 1) demonstrate original research which adds to a greater understanding of the past;
- 2) demonstrate creativity in the way in which the project is organized or presented;
- 3) demonstrate originality in design and historical interpretation;
- 4) accomplish a goal of educating or communicating with the intended audience;
- 5) follow commonly accepted rules of evidence and logic in providing proof of statements, facts and conclusions.

A nominated project must have been accomplished within the previous two years and completed by January 15 of the award year (by which the nomination must be postmarked). All historians, whether employed by a public or academic institution, are encouraged to apply. For nomination forms, contact the Local History Office, Ohio Historical Society, at 614/297- 2340.

E.W. Scripps and the Modern Newspaper Business

European archival journals serve as a place where research done by the archivists themselves in their collections can be showcased. This series of articles is somewhat in the same vein, as it show-cases Ohio collections, if not archivist-authors. One of the outstanding collections of important private papers is the Scripps collection at Ohio University, which contained the sources for this article.

Gerald J. Baldasty is Professor of Communications and Adjunct Professor of Women's Studies at the University of Washington, Seattle. He is the author of Commercialization of the News in the Nineteenth Century (University of Wisconsin Press, 1992). His new book, E.W. Scripps and the Newspaper Business, will be published in 1998 by the University of Illinois Press.

tion" and with a vast array of entertaining content in the form of comics, short stories and news features. Moreover, locally owned and operated papers had begun to give way to a new form of newspaper organization, the newspaper group (chain), in which newspapers in two or more cities were owned and managed by one entity. In 1926, the year of E.W. Scripps' death, 55 U.S. chains operated 228 daily and 89 Sunday newspapers.¹

By the late twentieth century, two of the chief characteristics of the newspaper industry are marketing of the news and chain (group) ownership. Newspapers today study their readers' (and potential readers') tastes with sophisticated marketing surveys, focus groups and other techniques.² Two-thirds of U.S. newspapers (representing 73 per cent of all circulation) are owned by groups today.³

This article focuses on Scripps' career and his work in building the nation's first newspaper chain and in emphasizing the marketing of news to readers. It draws on newspaper content from the Scripps newspaper chain and particularly from the E.W. Scripps correspondence at the Vernon Alden Library of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

Despite his significance, Scripps has not attracted the outpouring of academic scholarship that has characterized the careers of the other press lords of his era (such as Joseph Pulitzer and William

Randolph Hearst). Scripps has been overlooked for several reasons. First, unlike Pulitzer and Hearst, he didn't own a newspaper in New York City—the nation's media capital. Historians long have tended to lavish attention on New York media, often ignoring significant developments in second or third rank cities (such as Seattle, Denver or Dallas) where Scripps owned newspapers. Second, Scripps avoided publicity; he thought it was bad for business. Third, the "raw materials" for substantial analysis of his career have not been available until quite recently. In the late 1980s, Ohio University's Archives and Manuscripts Department obtained the huge Scripps business correspondence—more than 100,000 letters—from the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Company and made them available to scholars. This extensive business correspondence provides the basis for the first modern biography of Scripps, published in 1992,⁴ for this article and for other academic work that is emerging now. This correspondence provides detailed information on Scripps' business policies, strategies, organization and finances; it is probably the country's single most important newspaper business archive dealing with the period 1880 to 1920.

E.W. SCRIPPS: THE EARLY YEARS

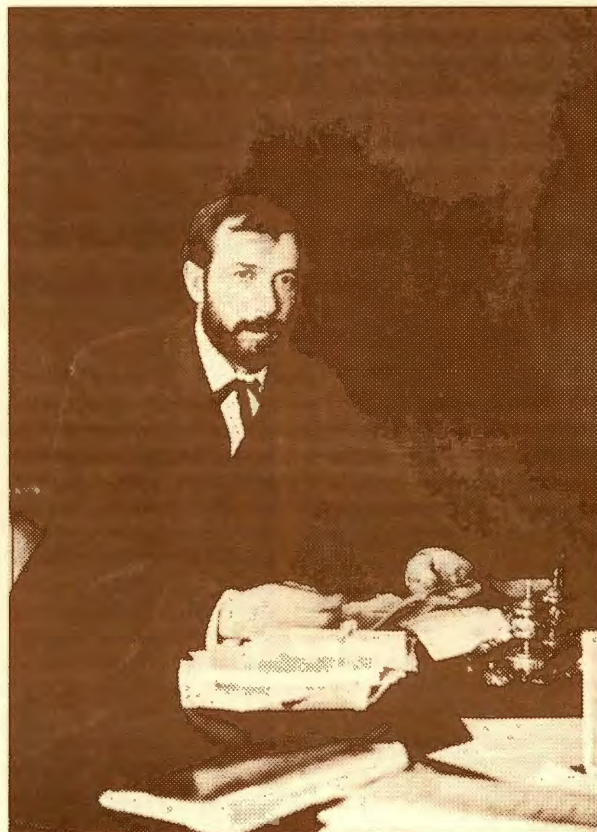
E.W. Scripps began his newspaper career as an office boy at the *Detroit Tribune* in 1872; a year later, he joined the staff of the *Detroit Evening News*, a new newspaper established by his older half-brother, James E. Scripps. At the *News*, E.W. Scripps first worked in circulation, then moved into reporting

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a group of energetic, creative and highly competitive entrepreneurs changed the landscape of American business by creating large vertically integrated firms that came to dominate their industries. John D. Rockefeller (in oil), Gustavus Armour (in meat packing), and James B. Duke (in cigarettes)—and scores of others—were the new captains of American industry.

Edward Wyllis Scripps (1854-1926) represented this new breed of businessman-entrepreneur in the newspaper industry. He built a large vertically-integrated national newspaper company, establishing or buying more than 40 newspapers and creating a telegraph news company, a news features syndicate (offering comics, columns and illustrated news) and a science news service.

Scripps' historical significance derives from the fact that he helped to lay the foundation for the two chief characteristics of the modern American newspaper business: chain (group) ownership and marketing of the news. He built the first national newspaper chain and demonstrated that chains could be more efficient economically than individually owned newspapers. He also had a keen sense of salesmanship and paid particular attention to the creation of news that his readers would find both interesting and easy to read.

In the early 1870s, when E.W. Scripps was beginning his journalism career, most U.S. newspapers were partisan sheets which were locally owned and operated. Fifty years later, as Scripps' career was ending, most daily newspapers had toned down or abandoned their political proselytizing. By the 1920s, most U.S. newspapers were concerned with "marketing" the news—luring readers with interesting "informa-



E.W. Scripps; taken circa early 1880s, when he was publisher/editor of newspapers in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Mo.

E.W. SCRIPPS ARCHIVE, ARCHIVES & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, OHIO UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

and eventually became city editor. Young E.W. Scripps learned one of his chief lessons about the newspaper business from his older brother. James Scripps was a pioneer in developing a new market and a new style for American journalism; his newspaper was small, cheap, politically independent and aimed at working class readers. All of this contrasted greatly from the older, well-established papers of that era. E.W. Scripps later said that his tenure at the *Detroit Evening News* particularly shaped his attitude about newspaper finances. "The one great characteristic my brother impressed upon the News...was economy. Money was saved and was to be saved at every possible point...Thrift and only thrift."⁵ In his autobiography, E.W. Scripps recalled that James Scripps reduced costs by operating with a small staff that worked long hours and often rewrote news from other papers. No waste was tolerated: "from top to bottom, in every department, large and small, the most minute attention was given to economy."⁶ E.W. Scripps later wrote:

Why even the paper that we reporters had to write our copy on was always used twice; after we had written our articles and sent them to the printer, on clean paper, the 'devil' of the composing room used to gather up all of the written pages and then return them to us, the writers, so that we could use the other side for fresh copy.⁷

This emphasis on economy would remain with E.W. Scripps for the rest of his career. He operated his papers on a proverbial shoestring, watching expenditures closely. He told one employee that "every dollar is a drop of my blood."⁸ Success came through economy, Scripps claimed. "The ability to control expenses is about the only ability on which purely business success can depend," Scripps said.⁹ In practice, Scripps economized by publishing four- and eight-page papers in an era of twelve- to sixteen-page daily papers (to save money on paper), in cheap offices (outside of high-rent areas where newspapers usually were housed) with small staffs (half the size of his competitors) working at relatively low wages. Scripps newspapers truly were cheap—on the lowest grade paper possible and printed on used machinery with cheap ink. All of this kept their prices within easy reach of working class readers, but the papers themselves were far less polished than most of their competitors.

THE CLEVELAND PRESS

In 1878, after five years at the *Detroit News*, E.W. Scripps was eager to create his own career—and to be his own boss. He convinced his brother James to advance the capital to start the *Cleveland Press* and—after an argument between the two brothers—appoint E.W. Scripps the new paper's first editor. The *Press* represented a dramatically different style of journalism for Cleveland: it sold for just a penny, was politically independent, refused to be deferential to local elites and was targeted at working class readers. E.W. Scripps found that the "marketing mix" of price, independence and working-class affiliation was enormously profitable. The *Press*' circulation grew rapidly; within a few years it was the largest paper in Cleveland. In later years, E.W. Scripps recounted that at Cleveland, he had learned "It is not only profitable but pleasant and honorable to advocate the laboring class."¹⁰

In the effort to reach the laboring class, the *Cleveland Press* devoted substantial attention to working-class issues (such as the cost of living, working conditions for the lower classes) and provided sympathetic coverage of labor unions and strikes. The example of the *Cleveland Press* provided the format for newspapers E.W. Scripps established over the next 30 years. Most of Scripps' later papers had formal mission statements, pledging allegiance to the common people and promising to serve as the "organ, mouthpiece, the apologist, the defender and the advocate of the wage earning class."¹¹

It wasn't enough just to write about working-class issues; the newspaper had to do so in a way that attracted readers. At the

Cleveland Press, Scripps learned that newspapers had to be interesting. After the paper's first full year, editor Scripps had killed the daily short story, figuring that the space could be far better used for more serious news. Readers began to drop by the office or to write—and all complained about the lack of an interesting bit of fictional fluff each day. Scripps noted that the protest had caught him off guard—but it also taught him that such popular content might be more important than "the superior scintillations, weighty opinions and graphic descriptions of local affairs, the original products of the brains of...editors, reporters and paragraphers."¹² Scripps discovered that paying attention to readers' interests was just good business.

Besides the daily short story—which Scripps had quickly reinstated—Scripps tried to provide the news in an interesting, easy-to-read format. In his *Autobiography*, Scripps later wrote, "It was on the *Cleveland Press* that I learned from experience that everything else being equal, that paper sold the best which had the greatest number of individual separate items in it." Scripps believed that tired workers wanted just the key points in a news article rather than extensive detail. Good writing, Scripps later told one employee, "will make it impossible to have a twenty-five word item in the paper where a twenty-four word item would cover the same ground."¹³

STRIVING TO BE HIS OWN MASTER

By the early 1880s, E.W. Scripps was eager for new challenges; he disliked what he called the "slow pokey" chore of managing papers day to day. Rather, he wanted to establish new newspapers while leaving others to handle more mundane managerial tasks. "I was always a man who hated details," he said. In 1880, with capital advanced by his half-brothers James and George, E.W. Scripps started the *St. Louis Chronicle*. A year later, he became involved with the Cincinnati *Penny Paper* (later called the *Post*), which his brother James had just bought.

Expansion created tensions among the three Scripps brothers and particularly between James and E.W. Scripps. First, E.W. Scripps wanted to start or buy even more newspapers; his brothers were reluctant to do so. Second, E.W. Scripps wanted independence from his brothers; through business acumen and badgering, he obtained control of the Cincinnati and St. Louis papers by 1883. Third, E.W. Scripps wanted to dominate all of the brothers' newspapers; his authoritarian management style, his unwillingness to compromise and his insistence on further expansion soon led, in 1889, to a personal and professional break with his older brothers. By 1890, E.W. Scripps was on his own, with control of the Cincinnati and St. Louis newspapers. Undeterred, he quickly acquired a business partner, Milton A. McRae, to handle the humdrum day-to-day management details he loathed. "Dissimilar in every way as Mr. McRae and I are, we are admirably fitted as a team. Mr. McRae could always do pretty well or much better those things that I could not do at all." In 1892, brother George switched alliances, giving control of the *Cleveland Press* to the new Scripps-McRae Newspaper League.

With McRae managing the Midwest newspapers throughout most of the 1890s, E.W. Scripps was free to pursue other goals. In 1890, he began to develop Miramar, his ranch and estate near San Diego. E.W. Scripps lived there for most of the next 30 years. Even in this semiretirement, E.W. Scripps never lost his excitement at starting or buying newspapers. He helped finance the purchase of the *San Diego-Sun* in 1892 and soon owned the paper. In 1895, he bought the *Los Angeles Record* and in 1898 he bought the *San Francisco Report*. Meanwhile, Milton McRae oversaw expansion in the Midwest, with the establishment of the *Covington, Kentucky Post* in 1890 and the purchase of the *Kansas City World* in 1896. Enormous profits from the Cleveland and Cincinnati newspapers provided the dividends that financed Scripps' ranch and the newspaper acquisitions.

EXPANSION

Once the ranch at Miramar was established, the ever-restless Scripps turned his attention back to full-time newspaper work. He confessed, "I have what you might call an ambition or object in life, and that object is to create a great and independent and useful newspaper institution that will cover the United States and which will be of future benefit and service to this country."¹⁴ By 1898, Scripps controlled papers in Cleveland, St. Louis, Covington, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. In the next 13 years, he started or purchased newspapers in Akron, Seattle, Chicago, Spokane, Tacoma, Sacramento, Toledo, Denver, Columbus, Fresno, Oklahoma City, Pueblo, Dallas, Portland, Memphis, Nashville, Evansville, Terre Haute, Berkeley, Oakland and Houston.

Starting and operating newspapers required substantial planning and coordination. With limited capital, Scripps was particularly concerned about controlling costs. As a result, he created an infrastructure for news—a telegraph news service (eventually called the United Press) and a news features service (the Newspaper Enterprise Association)—to produce large amounts of content for his papers. Costs were divided among the ever-growing number of Scripps papers, thus keeping costs low for each individual paper. Scripps maintained that this infrastructure made expansion easy and cheap: he said he could start a new newspaper in any city in America with just two reporters and his United Press and NEA content.

The telegraph news service influenced the pattern of expansion by placing a premium on starting newspapers in cities where news coverage was needed (such as San Francisco, Spokane or Dallas). In 1900, Scripps started a newspaper in Chicago primarily because his telegraph news service needed a Chicago news base.¹⁵ In 1905, he started a newspaper in Denver to serve as a bridge between the eastern and western wings of his telegraph news services.¹⁶ Similarly, the needs of the telegraphic news service prompted the establishment of the Scripps Dallas *Dispatch* in 1906. A.O. Andersson, one of Scripps' employees, contended that the newspaper empire needed to open a Texas bureau to improve its overall coverage of the nation, to better serve its Texas clients, to compete with the Associated Press and to attract more clients in the fast-growing Texas afternoon newspaper market.¹⁷ Andersson contended that Dallas was the obvious location for a telegraph news bureau because it was the center of the state's densest population as well as the divisional headquarters of Western Union, the nation's leading telegraph company. Andersson reported that 80 per cent of all telegrams to and from any Texas point were handled at Dallas.¹⁸ "No other point in the state would be as desirable a location for [a new telegraph] agency, as the dispatches all would go through Dallas any how on arrival, and again on being redistributed."¹⁹

The Newspaper Enterprise Association, established in 1902, provided photographs, illustrations, editorials, cartoons and a variety of other feature material to Scripps newspapers. One of its major roles was to produce large quantities of *interesting* material; it generated a daily column of jokes and witticisms for Scripps newspapers (called "Just for Fun" in the *Portland Daily News*,²⁰ "Star Dust" in the *Seattle Star*,²¹ "Fired at Random" in the *Los Angeles Record*,²⁰ "A Word from Josh Wise" in the *San Diegan-Sun*²³ and the *Denver Express*,²⁴ "Sunshine" in the *Pueblo Sun*,²⁵ and "Most Anything," in the *Oklahoma News*²⁶ and the *Evansville Press*²⁷). Jokes were short:

"How do you think you're going to like the new cook?" asked Smithers.

"I like her immensely," replied Mrs. Smithers. "She knows her business."

"Good. And I suppose that before the week is ended she'll know the whole neighborhood's business."

Humorous cartoons were a staple of the Scripps papers, particularly after NEA's establishment. One regular NEA cartoon-story



Nackie Holsinger Scripps (Mrs. E.W.) with her saddle horse at "Miramar," the Scripps home in San Diego County, California.

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series was "Mr. Skygack from Mars." A Martian, observing earthlings, continually misunderstands simple things. Observing a bride and groom at their wedding, Mr. Skygack writes:

Saw Pair of Earth Beings (Male and Female) brought before high official of tribe—pair was probably guilty of some serious crime judging from emotions depicted on faces—attendant eager throng stood expectantly by listening to official's reprimand.

The NEA's emphasis on humor reflected E.W. Scripps' belief that readers preferred humor over anything else in a newspaper. "I have learned that men and women like to laugh better than they do to cry and that for steady appearance in a newspaper, humor is far more acceptable than heroics. I have learned that even a jolly rascal is a more acceptable companion to the average human being than a long faced stupidly honest man."³⁰

The NEA also provided each Scripps newspaper with a steady supply of graphics (photographs, cartoons and drawings), reflecting Scripps' notion that "pictures are more easily understood and read than words"—and thus of greater interest to readers.³¹ A newspaper "can better afford to leave out of its columns, a half a dozen items covering the most important news of the day than it can afford to leave out one really good cartoon or other picture."³² On another occasion, Scripps compared newspaper reading to travel and graphics to beautiful scenery, arguing that even the traveler who wanted a

short cut ("a brief item of news") still wanted a scenic route (illustrated news).³³

The Scripps newspapers began to illustrate articles with drawings in the late 1880s; with the establishment of NEA in 1902, photographs became a staple of each Scripps newspaper. In 1905, Leroy Saunders, editor of the *Tacoma Times*, reported that he used NEA illustrations extensively. He said that the illustrations were popular with his readers and that they gave his paper "a metropolitan aspect which goes a long way towards their success."³⁴ W.H. Porterfield reported that NEA editorial cartoons were particularly popular with the readers of the *San Diegoan-Sun* and the *Sacramento Star*.

The NEA not only provided content in a highly interesting format, it also was relatively cheap—thus reflecting Scripps' concerns about controlling costs. One of the chief premises of the NEA was Scripps' belief that it was decidedly cheap for his newspapers to generate content as a single "concern" than as a set of independent units.³⁵ In the early 1890s, long before the NEA was started, the *Cincinnati Post* paid an average of \$6.38 for each column of nonadvertising content it generated.³⁶ The *Post* paid an average of \$9.37 per column for pictures and art and \$7.34 per column for news features (all of which would be major parts of the NEA service). Local news, which the NEA would not produce, averaged \$4.38 a column.³⁷ The *Cincinnati Post* shouldered these costs by itself. In contrast, the June, 1907, production of the NEA cost an average of \$12.26 per column.³⁸ However, no one newspaper bore this cost. With 24 Scripps newspapers then in operation, the average cost of this

material was about 51 cents per column³⁹—about one-twelfth of the average cost of a column for the *Cincinnati Post* in the early 1890s. Even with changes in news production brought about by linotypes and other mechanization, the NEA content produced remarkably cheap newspaper content. •

WORKING CLASS CONTENT

All of the Scripps newspapers were strong advocates of working-class interests. This reflected Scripps' conscious decision to market his newspapers to working class readers; he and his editors tailored their rendition of each day's events with an eye to the interests and needs of their target audience. This marketing decision—and content influenced by it—differentiated the Scripps newspapers from most other newspapers of that era. Very few U.S. newspapers of that era were advocates of working-class causes. The Scripps newspapers provided sympathetic coverage to organized labor from the 1880s on; by the late 1890s and early 1900s, the Scripps newspapers were publicizing and supporting a wide array of progressive reforms designed to improve life for all Americans, and particularly for the lower classes.

The Scripps newspapers supported such proposals as the initiative process, referendum, recall, direct election of U.S. senators, government control over trusts and monopolies and municipal ownership of public utilities. This reflected the lessons Scripps had learned in his early days at the *Cleveland Press*. In 1904, E.W. Scripps told the editor of the *Scripps San Francisco Daily News* that "every page and every article" in the paper should reflect the interests of the common people. "Hook yourself tight and close to the heart of the common people. Be always with them and of them."⁴⁰ In practice, the Scripps newspapers were eager to advocate policies that might benefit the lower classes in society and quick to defend them when threatened by the arrogance, greed or selfishness of the rich. At the time of Scripps' death in 1926, the leading newspaper industry journal, *Editor and Publisher*, called him a pioneer of American journalism "who had devoted his unique genius and the gigantic press power of its creation to fighting the battles of the 'forgotten man,' the worker without the prestige of wealth, political or social position."

In 1908, E.W. Scripps retired from day-to-day supervision of his newspaper chain, turning management over to his two sons, James and John. John died in 1914 and serious disagreements between James and E.W. Scripps led to a break between father and son in 1920. In 1920, E.W. Scripps started the Science Service to explain scientific news in a popular form; he also returned briefly to active control of his newspaper empire. In 1922, the elder Scripps retired again, creating the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain under the direction of his youngest son, Robert, and Roy Howard. After 1922, E.W. Scripps was a peripatetic wanderer aboard his yacht, *Ohio*. He died on board his boat in Monrovia Bay, off the coast of Liberia, in 1926 and was buried at sea.

Under new managers—notably Roy Howard—the Scripps newspaper chain changed over time. Many of the small cheap papers that Scripps established died in the 1930s and 1940s as the industry went through a period of recession and consolidation. But Scripps' influence on the industry persists in two distinct ways. First, he helped to create a new model of organization and operation for the modern American newspaper by demonstrating the economic efficiency of the newspaper chain. Second, his success derived from conscious attention to marketing the news to meet the interests and needs of his particular readers. These are the hallmarks of the modern newspaper industry today; E.W. Scripps demonstrated their business value a century ago.

Gerald J. Baldasty
University of Washington



E.W. Scripps lunching on an automobile trip from "Miramar" to the Grand Canyon, 1907.

E.W. SCRIPPS ARCHIVE, ARCHIVES & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, OHIO UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



City-copy desk of the Cincinnati Post, c. May, 1910.

E.W. SCRIPPS ARCHIVE, ARCHIVES & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS, OHIO UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

NOTES

1. Alfred McClung Lee, *The Daily Newspaper in America The Evolution of a Social Instrument* (New York: Macmillan, 1937), 215.
2. Doug Underwood, *When MBAs Ruled the Newsroom: How the Marketers and Managers Are Reshaping Today's Media* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993).
3. John M. Lavine and Daniel B. Wackman, *Managing Media Organizations: Effective Leadership of the Media* (New York: Longman, 1988), 35-36.
4. Vance Trimble, *The Astonishing Mr. Scripps: The Turbulent Life of America's Penny Press Lord* (Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1992).
5. E.W. Scripps, *Autobiography*, Series 4, p. 179, E.W. Scripps Correspondence, Ohio University. Unless otherwise noted, all Scripps letters come from the Ohio University collection.
6. *Autobiography*, p. 138.
7. *Autobiography*, p. 137.
8. E.W. Scripps to H.B. Clark February 14, 1901, Series 2, Box Letterbook 7, p. 293b.
9. E.W. Scripps to W.P. Strandborg, June 4, 1903, Series 1.2, Box 5, Folder 1.
10. E.W. Scripps to H.N. Rickey, August 12, 1903, Series 1.2, Box 5, Folder 1.
11. Conference at Miramar, August 17, 1902, Series 1.2, Box 4, Folder 19 (Spokane Press); E.H. Wells to E.W. Scripps, July 1, 1903, Series 1.1, Box 21, Folder 14 (Tacoma Times); J.P. Hamilton to E.W. Scripps, March 30, 1906, Series 1.1, Box 25, Folder 3 (Denver Express); Jay A. Gove and R.Y. Conant to E.W. Scripps, October 25, 1906, Series 1.1, Box 24, Folder 14 (Nashville Times).
12. *Cleveland Press*, January 10, 1880, p. 1.
13. E.W. Scripps to R.F. Paine, February 20, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 6, Folder 7.
14. E.W. Scripps to Lemuel T. Atwood, August 29, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 7, Folder 9. The goal was invoked frequently by Scripps and by others in his chain. In 1906, J.C. Harper, the chain's chief attorney, noted: "We will not be in the saddle from ocean to ocean, and E.W.'s dream of fifty newspapers before he dies does not seem so far away." J.C. Harper to Robert F. Paine, July 12, 1906, Series 3.1, Box 21, Folder 10. Scripps commissioned one of his business associates, Milton McRae, to establish 25 newspapers beginning in 1906. E.W. Scripps, *Diary Notes*, June 18, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 5, Folder 6; all Scripps Correspondence.
15. E.W. Scripps to Milton A. McRae, April 4, 1900, Series 2, Box 3, Letterbook 5, p. 240.
16. E.W. Scripps to B.F. Gurley, September 5, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 7, Folder 10. Also see E.W. Scripps to L.T. Atwood, October 23, 1905, Series 1.2, Box 6, Folder 5; E.W. Scripps *Diary*, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 7, Folder 8.
17. Up to this time, SMPA served its Texas clients with a 500-word report daily sent from Missouri. AP had two reports, a 2000-word and a 500-word report, both sent from Missouri. A.O. Andersson and H.J. Richmond, "Dallas," September 3,

- 1906, Series 3.2, Box 5, Folder 12.
18. A.O. Andersson and H.J. Richmond, "Dallas," September 3, 1906, Series 3.2, Box 5, Folder 12.
 19. *Ibid.*
 20. May 20, 1907, p.2; June 4, 1907, p.2; June 6, 1907, p. 2; July 15, 1907, p. 2; *Portland Daily News*.
 21. "Star Dust" by "Josh," December 13, 1906, p. 4; January 10, 1907, p.4; January 11, 1907, p. 4; January 18, 1907, p. 4; October 8, 1907, p. 4; *Seattle Star*.
 22. "Fired At Random," October 3, 1903, p. 4; October 5, 1903, p. 2; October 8, 1903, p. 4; October 9, 1903, p. 4; October 19, 1903, p. 4; October 21, 1903, p. 4; October 22, 1903, p. 4; October 27, 1903, p. 4; October 29, 1903, p. 4; September 12, 1904, p. 4; November 17, 1904, p. 4; *Los Angeles Record*.
 23. "A Word from Josh Wise," January 16, 1907, p. 8; January 29, 1907, p. 8; February 5, 1907, p. 8; February 13, 1907, p. 8; June 8, 1907, p. 8; September 26, 1907, p. 8; October 30, 1907, p. 8, *San Diegan-Sun*.
 24. January 7, 9, 15, 16, 19, April 15, all page 2, all 1907, *Denver Express*.
 25. November 3, 6, 12, 14, 15, December 3, p.2, 1906, *Pueblo Sun*.
 26. October 4, p.2-3; October 5, p.4; October 13, p.2; October 15, p. 2; October 8, p.4; October 9, p.4, all 1906, *Oklahoma News*.
 27. *Evansville Press*, October 18, 1906, p.2.
 28. *Evansville Press*, October 18, 1906, p. 2.
 29. February 27, 1908, p.4, *Portland Daily News*. Also see: December 3, 1907, p. 8, December 21, 1907, p. 8, *San Diegan-Sun*; December 11, 1907, p. 4; February 27, 1908, p. 4 (on the wedding), *Portland Daily News*; April 18, 1908, p. 4, *Seattle Star*, October 18, 21, 22, 26, 28, 30, November 2, all page 2, all 1907, *Denver Express*.
 30. E.W. Scripps to R.F. Paine, February 28, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 6, Folder 17.
 31. E.W. Scripps to R.F. Paine, February 28, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 6, Folder 17.
 32. E.W. Scripps to R.F. Paine, February 28, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 6, Folder 17.
 33. E.W. Scripps to R.F. Paine, February 26, 1906, Series 1.2, Box 6, Folder 17.
 34. Leroy Saunders to R.F. Paine, October 15, 1905, Series 3.1, Box 19, Folder 13.
 35. R.F. Paine to E.W. Scripps, October 11, 1887, Series 1.1, Box 1, Folder 5; W.H. Little to E.W. Scripps, November 1, 1887, Series 1.1, Box 1, Folder 5; W.H. Little to E.W. Scripps, November 4, 1887, Series 1.1, Box 1, Folder 5; John Sweeney to E.W. Scripps, November 23, 1887, Series 1.1, Box 1, Folder 5; John McVicar to E.W. Scripps, April 10, 1888, Series 1.1, Box 1, Folder 8; John Ridenour to E.W. Scripps, June 9, 1888, Series 1.1, Box 1, Folder 9; John Ridenour to E.W. Scripps, June 12, 1888, Series 1.1, Box 1, Folder 9; E.W. Scripps to E.F. Chase, March 5, 1903, Series 2, Box 8, Letterbook 12, 188b.
 36. L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, June 10, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 1; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, October 6, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 2; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, November 5, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 2; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, December 11, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 2; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, March 5, 1893, Series 1.1.
 37. L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, March 14, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 1; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, April 11, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 2; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, June 10, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 2; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, October 6, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 2; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, November 5, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 2; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, December 11, 1891, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 2; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, July 5, 1892, Series 1.1, Box 4, Folder 4; L.T. Atwood to E.W. Scripps, August 23, 1892, Series 1.1, Box 5, Folder 1.
 38. Marlen E. Pew to R.F. Paine, July 1, 1907, Series 3.1, Box 24, Folder 7.
 39. In reality, it was even cheaper than that because Scripps sold the service to other newspapers, too. The full size of that client base is not known, so the average cost was computed just for the Scripps papers.
 40. E.W. Scripps to W. D. Wasson, January 23, 1904, Series 1.2, Box 5, Folder 3.

Julie Overton wins Merit Award

During the fall SOA meeting at the Hayes Presidential Center in Fremont, an SOA Merit Award was given in *absentia* to Julie Overton, the coordinator of local history at the Greene County Room in the Greene County Public Library, Xenia. This was, to quote the award itself, "in recognition of her unfailing enthusiasm and dedication in serving genealogists and other researchers of Ohio's history, and for being an ambassador of good relations between the archival profession and related disciplines. SOA applauds Julie Overton for her efforts on behalf of Ohio's archival community." Julie has appeared in SOA sessions dealing with Ohio genealogy and local history. She served as President of the Ohio Genealogical Society in 1984-1987 and used her ability in the Dutch language to do genealogical research in the Netherlands. She is a graduate of the public history program in the History Department at Wright State University.

NUCMC access to RLIN-AMC file

The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC), the free-of-charge cooperative cataloging program of the Library of Congress, announces that during this fiscal year (Oct. 1996-Sept. 1997), the NUCMC web page will contain a link to a search form providing free access to the RLIN AMC file through LC's WWW/Z39.50 gateway. The RLIN AMC file is an important source of information on manuscript collections and includes all online cataloging created by NUCMC.

The NUCMC web page is at: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/coll/nucmc>. Then click on either the NUCMC cataloging icon or the Utilities icon. No account number or password will be necessary to search the RLIN file. Comments and suggestions are welcome; contact the NUCMC Team at (tel:) 202/707-7954 or (email) nucmc@mail.loc.gov.

Useful, up-to-date forms manual available

Your Editor has been keeping a sharp eye out for forms manuals. These are handy books for any archivist, but particularly for people who are just setting up shop. They are few and far between these days, having been eclipsed by newer and jazzier aids to archival work. Nevertheless, one hears plaintive pleas for them now and again. Most are out of print and also out of date, but here is a new addition (information courtesy of Suzanne Etherington). The Regional Council of Historical Agencies (RCHA) in Cooperstown, N.Y. has published *Forms for History Museums and Archives*. The forms, from upstate New York organizations, include examples for: gift and loan agreements, reproduction rights, researcher registration, school group registration, condition reports, and many, many more. Proceeds from sale go to RCHA's efforts in collecting, preserving, and presenting regional history. The book contains over 200 pages, is spiral bound, and costs \$21.95 plus \$2.50 for shipping; the address is: RCHA, PO Box 28, Cooperstown, NY 13326 (tel: 800/895-1648).

Archives in fiction

What do James Bond, Mr. Bean and FBI agents Fox Mulder and Dana Scully have in common? Prepare to enter "The Fictional World of Archives" and find out! Yes, that perennial and popular topic of discussion on archival mailing lists is now the subject of a new web site. Created and maintained by David Mattison and hosted by Leon C. Miller, "The Fictional World of Archives" can be visited at: <http://www.tulane.edu/~lmiller/fiction/index.htm>. Contributions from books, poems, plays, film or broadcasting are always welcome to dmattiso@direct.ca or lmiller@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu. (from Archives Listserv 1/3/97 David Mattison)

SOA SESSION REPORTS

Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, Fremont • Sept. 19-20, 1996

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

Keynote address: Diary of a Dream: A History of the National Archives Independence Movement, 1980-1985

Dr. Robert M. Warner, University of Michigan and former Archivist of the United States.

Dr. Warner was Archivist of the United States during the time that the National Archives regained its independence from the General Services Administration (GSA) and recently published a book (with the above title) about his experiences in guiding the institution along the difficult path to freedom, giving a lesson in advocacy to those who follow.

His reasons for writing were: 1) the importance of the movement (archives are not usually important enough to have legislative battles centered on them); 2) his possession of the single most important source for the events—a diary (which he only wrote in at home and not on government time); 3) the example this project could be for professionals in the humanities, who are not usually skilled in the activities that lead to successful legislation; and 4) the fact that it was fun, since it had a happy ending.

The first attempts at independence legislation were not successful, but provided Dr. Warner with new friends in Congress. A small group within the Archives directed the campaign; and the mobilization of allies in the states was essential. Among very important allies were genealogists (including important politicians); NAGARA; and last but not least, Mrs. Warner and her “chicken salad politics.” Instead of the usual Washingtonian affairs with black ties and caterers, the Warners made the food and served it at home. The guest lists included Mrs. Bush, Justice O'Connor, and Congressmen, and were hugely successful.

The campaign was a roller coaster of successes and defeats. Eventually the day was saved by Sen. Hatfield's trading support for the White House's deficit bill for their acceptance of archival independence; in time, even Ed Meese turned into a champion of the latter. The lessons to be learned are that in order to effect legislation: 1) a clear problem has to exist that people can readily perceive; 2) you need a very strong coalition with support in every quarter, including a Congressional base and support from the White House; and 3) overall leadership from a central source has to coordinate the whole thing. A very informative question and answer period followed the talk.

The Local History Channel: Northwestern Ohio Historical Documentaries

Shawn Brady, WBGU-TV, Bowling Green and Lima; Greg Tye, WGTE-TV, Toledo; moderator—Barbara Floyd, University of Toledo.

REPORTED BY JEFFREY ZDANOWICZ

This session featured a discussion on how archival collections are utilized by the producers of local history documentaries. Shawn

Brady of WBGU-TV talked about his experiences in producing full-length local history documentaries as well as several short promotional pieces entitled “Memories of Ohio.” Brady emphasized that one of the primary goals of a local history documentary is to tell a good story. By utilizing photographs, films, letters and various ephemera items from archival repositories, producers can add a human element to an otherwise dry and complex historical event. The production of local history documentaries can be looked at by archivists as an opportunity to showcase their institutions as show-places of information.

Greg Tye of WGTE-TV also discussed the unique ways in which archival collections can be put on display in local history documentaries. Producers can evoke feelings of nostalgia in their films by adding music, as well as by using the right camera moves, angles and pans in highlighting the various materials from archival collections. Although certain issues such as documentary rights and fees need to be clarified before a production is put on the air, arrangements can be worked out insuring that both archivists and local television producers fulfill their mission statements.

SGML 1996

[NOTE: These two papers, showing two sides of a vital archival issue, will appear in full, consecutively, in the fall 1997 and spring 1998 issues of The Ohio Archivist.]

Jill Tatem, Case Western Reserve University; Michael McCormick, Western Reserve Historical Society; moderator—Nora Blackman, Consultant.

A new thread on the Archives Listserv in the spring concerned when archivists were going to convert finding aids to SGML and post them on the Web. This question more or less leads to a misunderstanding of SGML—it is much more than just putting finding aids on the Web. This session included an overview of SGML in the first presentation and a discussion of use vs. non-use of it and other new software possibilities in the second.

Jill Tatem stated that an international standard (ISO 8879) had been adopted in 1986 for a meta-language, that is a “markup” language for the instruction of compositors. It is not a language *per se*, but is used to tag text—to describe what the text is. The text can then be manipulated in different ways. GML was started in 1969 by three computer engineers (whose names began with G, M and L). A meta-language (e.g., SGML) has two characteristics: 1) it is device-independent and so can be transplanted; 2) it is descriptive and not procedural.

Jill used the example of building a house. The meta-language or markup language tells how to build different kinds of houses so that each builder doesn't have to start from scratch. EAD (encoded archival description) doesn't define or describe the content but describes content *designation*. Its basic structure gives information about the finding aid. It gives both a hierarchical description of records and papers and also additional information such as bibliographies, etc. The results were presented at the SAA meeting in 1995 and the SAA Standards Board requested the Library of Congress to serve as guardians of the standards.

In making use of facilities such as an SGML standard, there are five basic questions that always need to be asked: 1) Who are we serving—

is it an administration, school, etc.? 2) What services do these users want? 3) What environment are the services going to be delivered in? Will everybody be online? 4) What will it cost? 5) Who will pay?

Michael McCormick described the present trends toward taking advantage of the convenience of digital information, part of which includes archives making their collections available on the Web. There is a new drive for universal access to information. The librarians promoted the wholesale exchange of information with interlibrary loan, and the "free and equal access" idea was around long before the computer. Sunshine laws and court judgments have opened much that was closed, and archivists have embraced the open door policy.

However, the Western Reserve Historical Society is not going to be using SGML, and Mr. McCormick explained why (after noting that a colleague called him an "Amishman with a computer" and a "neo-Luddite"). He described the Society's first experience with obsolescence in 1984—consultants promoted the purchase of DEC machines just before IBM and DOS became the standard. WRHS does not intend to make its finding aids accessible over the net. Universal access may be excellent for libraries, but not necessarily for manuscripts, corporate archives, or university archives. It would divert attention from reference and the collections. Universal remote access would be damaging to long-term interests. This is not a return to the elitist origins of historical societies, but an attempt to preserve the organization's capital—its collections. The Society responds to its members; there is no government funding and no constant outside private funding. It is simply not possible to operate without having some income, and the wholesale distribution of primary source material on the internet without some way to be reimbursed would be a disaster (although financial encryption is certainly coming some day).

Technology has made us oblivious to human behavior. Goodwill disappears when an institution is not in close contact with users. With the patron in the actual library, the institution can make him/her a member. Users meet in the library's space for networking and discussion. There is much more to the Society than data. Archivists complain about the lack of respect for the profession, but does the internet enhance this?

In spite of all that we hear, there are tremendous numbers of users who are NOT online. Efforts to court the dollars being offered for computer projects divert energy and attention from traditional functions that are by no means useless. Keeping up with the latest computer developments is extremely time-consuming and is analogous to earlier archivists learning to make their own paper. Dealing with new electronic records is another matter—it is necessary—but we will still be accessioning paper records for some time.

Philosophies of Access

Ann Sindelar, Western Reserve Historical Society; Stephen Charter, Bowling Green State University; Louise Jones, Ohio Historical Society.

Ann Sindelar described the Western Reserve Historical Society's collection development, from an early emphasis on collections of interest to early settlers and lineage societies to a broad scope of interests covering every aspect of society. Users averaged 72 a day in 1995; the year's total was 18,427. Seventy-five per cent are doing family history; one per cent are interested in the large auto restoration library; and the rest do other kinds of historical research. They include adopted children looking for clues to birth parents, CIA personnel using photos for a Civil War exhibit, and the Arts & Entertainment channel researching Carl Stokes and Eliot Ness. A library research service, established to serve larger companies, charges 30 dollars an hour. Correspondence by mail averages 150 letters a month; 14,248

items were requested from the closed stacks (10% of the collection) in 1995.

The reference staff has three major duties: to educate the public; to set guidelines for patrons; and to educate the staff about the collections. Few first-time patrons are seasoned, and policies are clearly stated at the outset on a handout with the basic rules. Educating patrons can be difficult, especially when inexperienced students come in 30 at a time, all needing primary sources at once. Genealogy support groups aid in providing instruction. Staff meetings are extremely important.

Louise Jones spoke mainly about the Ohio Historical Society's public records, although OHS also has extensive manuscript and photo collections. She quipped that 12,000 people visit the library every year and 11,999 of them use public records. The very heavy on-site use is topped by the state death records, dating from 1908-1946. Patrons are handed a sheet of rules when they come in the door. Staff is sparse: one reference archivist at the desk and (on a good day) two assistants. The division of the main reading room into county histories, city directories, and a general reference section avoids a possible traffic jam. The new microfilm reading room contains newspapers, government records, and its heavily used subset, death records; to avoid congestion, each is in a different area.

There were 11,000 email and mail requests in 1995. In order to cope, the staff made up a packet of general information (including lists of things that are not at OHS), based on the questions most frequently asked. A request form is sent to all mail inquirers, and there is a three-dollar prepaid fee. Electronic requests are often directed to OHS by the web page, which has all the information a patron needs as well as a huge number of finding aids, indexes to *Timeline*, *Preview*, articles, and much more. In February, 1996 there were 15 email requests, but by August the number had risen to 142. This area is exploding and vastly increasing access by the public.

Steve Charter, reference archivist at Bowling Green's Center for Archival Collections, said that the Center's mission involved four areas: northwest Ohio, university archives, rare books, and special collections. Of the 4400 patrons in 1995, half arrived in person; the others used the World Wide Web, email, or snail mail. A public outreach program contacts several thousand potential users. Fifty per cent of the users are interested in genealogy; there are many group visits by high school students, 4-H clubs, and Boy Scouts; and patrons come in from all over the country.

The institutional archives section requires a department to fill out a circulation sheet, as two or more requests for the same materials are sometimes received. Preservation of holdings is not very meaningful unless they are used, but the way to preserve items is to control their use. A new access policy is being formulated. Patrons have to sign a sheet of rules after reading them; only then can they request materials. Transcripts save wear and tear on items such as Civil War letters.

There are both traditional finding aids and online card catalogs. Indexing is an important activity, done mainly by local genealogists or the Genealogical Society of Utah. The Northwest Ohio collections are being indexed, as are birth registers and Lucas County naturalizations. BGSU is one of the eight Ohio History Centers, and there is an aggressive microfilming program which includes other sites such as historical societies and libraries. There are guides to newspapers; one for manuscripts is in process and will be placed on the Web.

Documenting Cultural Institutions

Bruce Burkhart, Toledo Zoo; Jeff Martin, Dittrick Museum of Medical History; Larry Nelson, Fort Meigs.

[The Editor apologizes to everyone, most of all Anita Weber, for having unwittingly erased her (very timely) report on this

session. She did not keep a copy when she moved out of town, but this report was reconstructed from notes obtained from Nora Blackman.]

Bruce Burkhart of the Toledo Zoc made the point that his institution is not a "typical" archive-holding institution. He described how he had imposed order on the rather hodgepodge collection he discovered. The papers varied widely, from things such as personal papers of explorers to preservation notes on artifacts. The Zoo must deal with the news media, and Bruce focused on relations with television companies, providing some slides for the audience. Jeff Martin of the Dittrick Museum stated that he was rather new to the Museum, but that his mission in the archival part of his job was to document the history of medicine at several Cleveland institutions. At the moment, he was concentrating on the rare book collection, which constitutes part of his duties, along with the manuscript collections. Larry Nelson picked up the theme of unusual archival collections. One of his main objectives was obtaining state recognition of his institution, historic Fort Meigs, as a historic site. He also provided slides, and there was a short question and answer period.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

Plenary address: Watson Brown's Mummy

Roger Long, Historian.

The speaker, with interests in Mexican history and the U.S. Civil War, gave a fascinating account of the peregrinations of Watson Brown's body. The famous abolitionist John Brown had six sons when he started his career in "Bloody Kansas": Frederick; John Jr., who was dragged behind horses and left the cause; the "simple-minded" Owen; Jason; and the youngest two, Oliver and Watson, who were always kept in tow by their father.

At the Harper's Ferry debacle, Robert E. Lee surrounded the Browns. Oliver and Watson were shot dead, while their father was hanged. Mrs. Brown wanted to retrieve the bodies of her sons; rumor had it that they been stolen by students from Winchester Medical College, 30 miles away. The next year a professor from Oberlin (John Brown had recruited heavily there) found the body of an Oberlin person on a slab at the College. The Governor of Virginia ordered the students to give it back, but they refused. Meanwhile, the war had started. Union forces pursuing Stonewall Jackson through Winchester found partly dissected bodies on the slab. One was said to be the son of John Brown; it had been brought back from Harper's Ferry because it was in good condition (the others were full of holes, and one had been eaten by hogs). The entire body was varnished and red dye had been put in the circulatory system; the fingers and toes had been taken by some of the students as souvenirs. An officer named Johnson sent the newly revarnished body back to Martinsville, Indiana.

In the ensuing years, the body began to deteriorate and in August, 1882, Johnson wrote a letter asking Mrs. Brown if she wanted it. The letter made its way to John, Jr. at Put-In-Bay, Ohio. He traveled to Martinsville but Johnson was out of town. Brown was given a big welcome at the local newspaper office, but when members of the 27th Indiana went to get the body at the Knights of Pythias Hall, they couldn't find the skull lid. John Jr. (a student of phrenology) first thought it was Oliver, but then pronounced it to be Watson and called in a famous phrenologist. Dr. Johnson came home and signed over the body, and Brown shipped it to Sandusky. When the casket was opened, Mrs. Brown didn't recognize her son. In 1899, after John Jr.'s death, it was sent to North Elba, New York, where it finally found some peace.

Roger Long's comments about his research indicated that in spite of the fact (or perhaps because of it) that John Brown was such a prominent historical figure, there has never been a really definitive biography of him. Most (except for Oswald Garrison) idolized him or used secondary sources. His papers were scattered throughout the country; Long traced this story mainly through newspaper accounts.

Where Practice and Ideology Intersect: How We Are Using New Technologies

Janet Carleton, Electronic Records Archivist, Ohio Historical Society; Paul Gregor, Project Archivist, University of Akron; Eric Meyer, Hypermedia Systems Manager, Case Western Reserve University; moderator—Helen Conger, Case Western Reserve University.

REPORTED BY JEFFREY ZDANOWICZ

New technologies are bringing to fruition new ways archivists can highlight and disseminate materials from their repositories. The three panelists in this session discussed their experiences in putting new technologies to work in their institutions.

Paul Gregor spoke in detail about correct and incorrect methods of mounting exhibits on the World Wide Web. The example he used was the virtual exhibit recently put up at Kent State University's web site commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Kent State shootings. For each specific link on this web page, material was utilized from the May 4th Collection to enhance the presentation of the facts and chronology of this historic event. Gregor stressed that it is important for archival repositories to follow certain guidelines as well as to plan out carefully the types of links and the kind of information to be presented on the web page. By taking full advantage of the technology available in producing a virtual exhibit, repositories can mirror their physical exhibits and establish an international presence on the World Wide Web.

Janet Carleton gave an update on the Ohio Historical Society's ongoing digitization project, entitled OVIL (Ohio Vital Information for Libraries Center). The primary objective of this grant-funded project is to develop and evaluate methods for converting Ohio's public records and historical documents to electronic formats through the Ohio Public Library Information Network (OPLIN) and the World Wide Web. Since the project began, a great deal of experimentation has been going on with various kinds of hardware and software. It is also taking much longer than anticipated to deal with hardware and software manufacturers. Nevertheless, she hopes that the project will be completed by July, 1997. After the completion of the project, the OVIL Center will continue to function and thus enable the OHS's Archives/Library Division to provide access to Ohio's public records and historical documents.

The last speaker, Eric Meyers, gave his assessment on present and future trends on the World Wide Web. Focusing on the design of web pages, Meyers noted that the use of cascading-style sheets has become increasingly popular. By enhancing the visual graphics, these style sheets can give a distinctive look to an institution's web site. Another popular trend is the use of software to rate sites on the web. This kind of software can help prevent children from accessing and viewing inappropriate material. Also in the formative stages of development is software that will enable institutions to put a watermark or official stamp on digitized documents that have copyright protection. Finally, searching for information on the web will be much easier with new search engines (i.e., dynamic documents) that will give web browsers more accurate search results. The continuous upgrading of software should help to make an archivist's job of advertising his/her institution's archival collections on the web much more convenient and less time-consuming.

Three Models for Presidential Libraries

David Horrocks, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library;
Roger Bridges, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center;
Gary Arnold, Ohio Historical Society.

Roger Bridges, the head of the Hayes Presidential Center, stated that the Hayes Library was the model that the others looked to at the beginning, even though it is not a Federal Presidential library. Within a few weeks of the former President's death in 1891, people were already talking about the preservation of Spiegel Grove. The Hayes papers were offered to what is now the Ohio Historical Society if a \$25,000 endowment and a fireproof building were provided. In 1910, the Society began working with Webb Hayes (the President's son) and the Hayes Historical Society. The family still lived in the house when the library opened in 1916. At present, the Center has nearly 100,000 items in the library, as well as the Hayes papers and an enormous number of other manuscripts dealing with the Gilded Age of the late 19th century and with local history. A sometimes uneasy partnership continues between the Hayes and OHS. Later developments are an enormous growth in endowment, the inclusion of 40 people on staff (a half-dozen in the library), and many new outreach programs dealing with 19th century history.

Gary Arnold described the adventures of the Warren G. Harding papers, donated to the Ohio Historical Society in 1963. At Harding's death in office in August, 1923, his papers were in four different places. The early records were in the office of the *Marion Star*; his senatorial papers were in the Washington home of his private secretary George B. Christian; the presidential papers proper were in the executive wing of the White House; and personal items were in his private office on the second floor. Mrs. Harding went through these, burning approximately 60 per cent of them. Christian was to pack the White House papers, but he disobeyed her, putting them in the basement, where they were discovered by workmen in 1929. Mrs. Harding's will made all the papers the property of the Harding Memorial Association. Even the 1915-1921 senatorial papers, donated by Christian to the Library of Congress in 1934-35, were returned to Marion; the Association donated the collection to the Ohio Historical Society. The long-standing myth of the papers' destruction had been invented by Mrs. Harding, who in 1924 told a representative of the Library of Congress and Frank Doubleday, a prospective biographer, that they were gone.

In 1963, author Francis Russell met Don Williamson, a Marion lawyer who had accidentally discovered letters revealing Harding's unknown liaison with Carrie Phillips, the wife of a Marion dry goods store owner. At Russell's suggestion Williamson gave them to OHS. Ken Duckett of OHS had them microfilmed in case they were replevined. The OHS Board of Trustees soon wanted to get rid of the hot potato. A scandal ensued; there was a million-dollar lawsuit by the Harding heirs as well as adverse newspaper coverage. Ordered to produce the microfilm or be fired, Duckett sent an unrecorded film copy to *American Heritage* magazine for safekeeping. The Harding heirs took the originals. In the end, Francis Russell's book was published, but court orders forced the deletion of all quotations, which were replaced by bracketed blank spaces. The sealed Phillips letters were sent to the Library of Congress, where they will be opened in July 2014. Till then, the only source for information on them is a 1965 article by Francis Russell in *American Heritage*.

David Horrocks described the Gerald R. Ford Library, a field unit of the National Archives. It was funded in December, 1976, and a convoy of ten trucks took it from Maryland to Ann Arbor. The facility's museum is in Grand Rapids, but the University of Michigan provided the library site in Ann Arbor, and the Gerald R. Ford Foundation provides funds for public programs; core funding still comes from NARA. The mission is not just academic and journalistic, but educational in a broader sense, with school programs, a web site,

and a public affairs program, in which a recent seminar, for example, discussed "what's wrong with Washington."

Disadvantages in a public/private partnership include the fact that the museum and the public history program are not central to NARA's mission, and it is never comfortable sharing responsibilities with private entities. On the whole, however, being both public and private has been good. Collaboration with the former President is very positive and preserves the integrity of the collection. He donated papers from before and after the presidency which are not covered in NARA's mandate and facilitated donations from the presidential staff, which is usually difficult. The library serves a broad public, not only Ford fans and "keepers of the flame"; the entire partnership has a strong flavor of Jacksonian democracy.

Coming Out of the Closet: Creating Exhibits from Your Archives

Jay Snider, Gil Gonzalez, Tom Culbertson, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center; Herb Beyers, Vista Color Labs.

Tom Culbertson addressed the first issue in exhibiting: do you actually want to put a given item on exhibit? He cited a newly-discovered Civil War battle flag of the 72d O.V.I. Although delicate, it was decided to display it; but it was handled only once, unfurled on a piece of mylar. It was then left undisturbed as a case was built around it.

Most exhibit work can be done in-house (cutting outside dimensions of matte board, framing material), but some has to be done by professional framers (cutting the "windows" in the matte board). The final cost is very reasonable—e.g., \$300-\$400 for the Thomas Nast exhibit. Typefaces were discussed (ADA requires 14-point type or larger; New Times Roman is a good font).

Supplies are ordered from UMS, which sells 4' x 8' sheets of Plexiglas, Plexiglas cutters, matte cutters, and a machine that lays a mounting adhesive affectionately called "bugger tape." This works much better than Spraymount, which smells bad and is disastrous if it happens to get on the visible part of a display item. China pieces put on the wall with this tape in 1968 are still there. UMS is extremely prompt in shipping. Other exhibit supplies include wooden dowel rods, plywood, and various types of paint.

Gil Gonzalez discussed photographs and imaging. Slides can be shot and scanned for under \$2, saving \$50 to \$80 per image for large prints of extremely good quality. Mounting is expensive, so it has to be done in-house. One problem with scanning is that the work is gone unless it is saved on a disk. Staff at the Hayes Center does graphics work with page layout software and PhotoShop; Apple is preferred.

Herb Beyers talked about exploiting photo collections. An 8" x 10" print can make a 4' x 8' mural. For mounting, gatorboard is good, but masonite still has its place—it is heavy but cheaper. Wall fastenings include velcro. ("With enough velcro, ANYTHING will stay on the wall.") With the loop face on the wall and the hook face on the object, it will support ten to fifteen pounds easily. For heavier jobs, use industrial-grade velcro, which has both faces of the same material. Lamination, taboo for archival material, is excellent for cheap copies in hands-on exhibits; Rolexan, expensive for most exhibits, makes these exhibits durable. Sheet acrylic will bond to Plexiglas; for 3-D objects a Plexiglas box can be made to fit over the object and attach to the mounting sheet.

Beyers described a "new tidal wave" of digital techniques for printing. His own group supports both Mac and IBM platforms for digital imaging; CDs and DAT tapes are acceptable. Exhibitors can assemble files and send them in. As for color printing, a traditional short run of four colors is incredibly expensive, but inkjet and electrostatic colors are now available. Inkjet has great colors, but unfortunately they are still mostly vegetable based and therefore unstable. The electrostatic technique uses toner, not ink (as in the large all-over graphics on Cleveland's RTA buses).

LISTSERV SAMPLER

The Editor wants to thank **Anne Wittekind** of the Cincinnati Historical Society for her dedication in reviewing the Archives List and her labors in somehow selecting and boiling down an enormous amount of content so that a very limited and distilled review can be published in each Ohio Archivist for those who are not on the net. She has been providing OA readers with this service since October, 1994. This is no small task; it demands hours of review and a lot of thought to select what is to be presented. The full extent of the work is understood by someone who has done it. Thank you so much, Anne! As you observed, now it will be more fun to read the list.

The Editor is also grateful to **Shari Christy**, Archivist/Curator at the National Aviation Hall of Fame in Dayton, and **KaeLi Spiers** of Wright State University, who have jointly volunteered to take Anne's place. Shari's review for January appears here, and we will be hearing from KaeLi soon. Thank you for volunteering!

JULY-DECEMBER 1996

HOW TO GET MOLD OFF RARE BOOKS

"When is it ever acceptable—IS it ever acceptable—to put the book in your home freezer and freeze that sucker off, and then brush off the mold? Is the home freezer option just NOT DONE among my fellow esteemed archivists? What are the pros and cons if you have just a few books that need de-molding?" (*Laura Katz Smith, Virginia Tech*); "In our understanding, one does not freeze archival records unless they are water-logged. Vacuum and cleaning should do the trick." (*Marcus C. Robbins, City of Portland, OR*); "Low infestations of mold are treated by exposing them to ultraviolet light and wiping them with a soft cloth. The UV kills the mold and spores." (*Leigh Swancott, University of Melbourne Archives*).

HOW MUCH SPACE DOES A PERSON NEED FOR PROCESSING ARCHIVAL AND MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS?

"I received six replies suggesting a range of space from 175 to 250 square feet including equipment such as tables, chairs, computer terminal, file cabinet, shelving, book trucks, aisle space, wastebaskets, etc. The square footage varied according to the type of collections that were typically processed. Most of the replies included detailed information on arrangement of tables and equipment. Also, it was called to my attention that in *Managing Archival and Manuscript Repositories* by Thomas Wilsted and William Nolte it is suggested that 100-125 square feet be allotted to each staff member for office

space with an additional 50-75 percent added for persons with technical service responsibilities to accommodate storage of materials being processed. Ann Pederson in *Keeping Archives* mentions that 15-22% of the total archives facility be allocated to processing." (*Shirley Rodnitzky, U. of Texas at Arlington Libraries*)

HOW ARE STUDENT ASSISTANTS BEING USED IN ARCHIVES?

"We have an archives and special collections department some 25 years old. Students did a remarkable job of making sense of our hundreds of newspaper articles lying around in boxes when I came. Luckily those who clipped them put dates on most. As of the indexing, we are using the Community Resources module to index all of the university publications as well as articles appearing in the local papers about the university and the borough. My assistant enters new materials directly into the system from the newspapers, and I underline and/or write subject headings for each of the university publications usually while serving at the main reference desk. It is risky to have students do the actual indexing since they have very limited knowledge of the methods or of the subjects. We keep track of their work by printing out weekly or more often a report listing new subject headings. We do catch most of their errors this way. Once in a while I have a very capable student who in his/her senior year knows the ways of the archives well enough to enter material directly from the source." (*Robert E. Coley, Millersville University*).

ARE WEB SITES ARCHIVAL?

"At least on the Federal level, there are a number of agencies working on this issue. Most seem to be assuming that at least some of the material on the Web is original record and will need to be appraised. We've identified four types of records that need to be considered for Web sites. While this is from a records management perspective, archivists will have the same or at least some of the same issues."

1. Records created in managing the Web site, e.g., what went up when, what changes were made, when materials were removed, etc. If the web site is seen as a communications medium (in our case communications with the public including the regulated community) we need to know what we told them, when and for how long. We propose keeping these records for approximately 7 years in most cases, although the actual time may vary depending on the potential for litigation that involves information disseminated

2. Records concerning who visited the site. Some Web sites capture information about the visitors. As a Federal agency, we need to either get rid of such information relatively quickly or

determine whether it must be considered as a "system of records" under the Privacy Act. We are scheduling this material for very quick destruction, if it is collected at all.

3. Information that is made available through the web that is the same as materials available in other media. Generally we still consider hard copy as our medium of record for publications. We may consider the "other media" to be our "record copy" but the National Archives (US) may want to accession the Web site material.

4. Finally, materials are created for the web that exist in no other place. This is becoming much more common. We are treating them as publications and assigning them the same retention as analogous hard-copy publications. The question we have not resolved completely is whether the links to other records and the hypertext capabilities are an actual part of the "record" that must be preserved to have a complete record. My guess is that the answer is yes, if only from a records management perspective. The longer-term value of maintaining those links, I'll leave to archivists, who need to balance what is best against what is possible. The question becomes how to preserve those links over extended time." (*Mike Miller, U.S. EPA*)

WHAT TO DO WITH POST-IT NOTES ON DOCUMENTS?

"I have made a photocopy, onto archival paper, of the item with post-it note in place. Then you could carefully remove and discard the post-it note. Or put the post-it note in a suitable size mylar sleeve, e.g. 4 x 5 inches, and paper clip it to the sheet (with a strip of acid-free paper separating the paper clip from the sheet and mylar enclosure) if you want to keep the post-it, but still having photocopied the original page-with-post-it-note-in-place." (*Carol Edwards, USGS Field Records Library, Denver, CO*)

Other interesting topics discussed recently include book bindings made of human skin, and how archives were portrayed in "The X-Files" on television.

—Anne Wittekind

JANUARY 1997

EMAIL—STANDARDS PURE AND PRACTICAL: QUESTION: HOW TO MAINTAIN EMAIL TODAY—WHAT ARE PRACTICAL OPTIONS

Maine state government has developed email guidelines (found on the web). "All this is to rationalize our attempt to get our foot in the door,...establish the record status of certain e-mail transactions, and begin to control the records..." (*James Henderson, State Archivist, Maine*)

"The only reasonable storage method is some sort of real world hard copy—either paper or microfilm. Any storage technique that requires more technology than a light source and a magnifying glass is an information disaster waiting to happen." (*Paul Silbermann, National Air & Space Museum*)

"The real value lies in the fact that, because it is stored electronically, it can be manipulated to produce a wide variety of reports suitable for a wide variety of purposes. If transferred to hard copy format, this becomes all but impossible and the records, however valuable, are largely unused." (*Bernadette Bean, Records Management Strategist, Australia*)

"The *real* problem seems to be that some archivists (and also some records managers) simply won't accept that electronic records are more than a passing fashion, the pillbox hats of information science, so to speak." (*Dr. C.N. Carlson, Abt. Dokumentation/Publikation*)

"Maintenance of electronic records over time will require a major commitment of funds over that long period of time to new technologies in successive migrations, on a scale which will be far beyond the resources of most archival institutions...the task is not impossible...but it is very expensive and will remain so in the future." (*Ed Southern, N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources*)

"If we don't start getting involved in the front-end process (creation), we are limited to dealing with what the system gives once it is finished. If the records need a specific system and set of software to view it, then migration may be needed about every three years. If the record is in a format that remains standard (very few are), then the primary reason for migration is to keep up with the changes in the media." (*Ann Balough, CRM*)

WHAT IS INVOLVED IN DIGITIZING? WHAT IS THE COST? HOW MUCH COMPUTER POWER IS NEEDED TO OPERATE IT?

"There are costs to migrate the imaged form of the pages and records to new digital file formats, hardware and software platforms. This migration will most likely need to take place every 5 or so years...It can be done, but at considerable expense." (*Tyler Walters, Iowa State University Library*) "Any Archives considering a digitizing project should consult first the excellent manual produced by Anne Kenney and Stephen Chapman entitled *Digital Imaging for Libraries and Archives*. In addition to providing theoretical and technical overviews of digitizing, the workbook also contains exercises that help one estimate the cost of undertaking a digital imaging project." (*Peter Hirtle, Digital Access Coalition, Cornell University*) "Another difficulty with digitizing is simply the equipment... We looked into scanning photographs and identified the following problems:

1. Takes up a large amount of computer storage per image;
2. has to be indexed in some way, else a user has to flip through hundreds of images on the screen;
3. quality of image varies according to photo;
4. if only scan *selected* images...the time it takes to determine this by the archivist is overwhelming."

(*Dean DeBolt, Spec. Collections, Univ. of West Florida*)

—Shari Christy



Ohio Local Government Information Locator System (LGILS)

SchoolNet, SchoolNet Plus, and OPLIN (the Ohio Public Library Information Network) testify to the State of Ohio's commitment to equalizing access to the National Information Infrastructure. In the near future, every school and public library in the state will be connected to the state telecommunication system, providing free World Wide Web access to every Ohioan.

The state recognizes that citizens deserve convenient access to the information gathered and maintained by the 26 major state agencies. In April, 1996, Ohio began development of an Ohio Government Information Locator System (GILS). A GILS is a World Wide Web home page designed to identify, describe, and provide assistance in obtaining public information. The scope of this Ohio GILS will be limited to state agencies. Ohio's 4,921 local government units—from library districts to counties—create information which is often difficult to locate or use. The Ohio Historical Society, which is by statute the archives administrator for the state and its political subdivisions, is creating a Local Government Information Locator Service (LGILS). This will not only increase accessibility of local government information, but will also improve management of information resources, improve compliance with open records laws, and serve as an automatic inventory of records.

OHS and the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers (ONAHRC) currently administer the present Local Government Records Program. The network (created in 1970) works through regional centers: the Ohio Historical Society, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor, and five state universities: Akron, Bowling Green, Cincinnati, Ohio University, and Wright State. Field representatives of OHS, working at these centers, assist public entities in their records management and archives programs. Today, due to budgetary limitations, there are only three regional LGR specialists, so local governments are not receiving the assistance they need.

The Ohio LGILS will use technology to improve upon the present program with online services to provide information local government officials need and streamline current time-consuming and paper-intensive procedures. The LGILS will be a web page on the Ohio Historical Society's server. It will include: an inventory of local government records and information; a schedule of educational workshops; and instructions on how to schedule, preserve, and dispose of records. Local officials will be able to fill out and file records schedules electronically, easing the paperwork burden. Another feature will be a functional records management manual similar to that of the Inter-University Council. This will replace the manuals now in use (The Ohio County Manual and The Ohio Municipal Manual) with a manual that can be used by any local government agency. The manual will also be available in printed form. Yet another component will be the Local Government Fact File, featuring brief county histories and a profile of each local office. This will provide context for records and help users understand the structure of local governments, their responsibilities and their records. It will be a valuable resource for students using SchoolNet.

The LGILS will be created following "Guidelines for the Preparation of GILS Core Elements," published by the National Archives. The LGILS staff will include local government records specialists in each of the network regions. The Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Columbus regions will each have an electronic records specialist. Based in Columbus will be the project administrator, two local government records archivists, a World Wide Web designer, a technical assistant, and a clerical assistant. The records specialists will gather the information needed to create the LGILS, provide hands-on assistance to local governments in every county, and hold regular educational workshops for local government officials. The two local government records archivists will create the functional records manual and the county fact files.

Archives Week in Ohio

This was the fourth year we have sponsored Archives Week, and the third year we have had a poster. The poster was widely distributed and sent to all Ohio Genealogical Society chapters. The Archives Week effort in 1996 garnered contributions from many quarters. SOA is very thankful to the **Western Reserve Historical Society**, which sponsored and designed the spectacular color poster and paid the extra amount necessary for color printing. The **Ohio Historical Society** co-sponsored the poster, and we thank the **Mead Paper Company** (through the auspices of their Chillicothe plant) for donating the paper. Contributions were also very gratefully accepted from the following groups and individuals:

Darke County Genealogical Society
Delaware County Genealogical Society
Delaware County Historical Society

Fayette County Genealogical Society
Barbara Floyd
Friends of the Maag Library
(Youngstown State University)
Hamilton County Genealogical Society
Lake County Genealogical Society
Lawrence County Genealogical Society
Morgan County Genealogical Society
Ohio Genealogical Society
Washington Co. Genealogical Society

Governor George Voinovich designated October 20-26, 1996, as Archives Week on Ohio. Also, on September 5, the Ohio Senate, in Resolution #4582, sponsored by Sen. Nancy Chiles Dix, honored SOA on the occasion of Archives Week. The resolution noted that SOA "has joined with various chapters of the Ohio Genealogical Society to commemorate the theme 'Celebrating Fam-

ily History in Ohio,' and we encourage all Ohioans not only to investigate their family lineage through local and state archives, but also to preserve meaningful and enduring records which document their lives and their memories for future generations. Such recordings contribute to the strength of society's foundations and bring a greater appreciation of the richness and diversity of its families."

Hamilton County had a workshop on genealogy for Archives Week. The Cleveland Archival Roundtable held an open house (see below).

Archives Week 1997 (October 19-25) will center on the theme "Celebrating Local Government in Ohio." The 1998 theme will be "Celebrating Women's History in Ohio." Martin Hauserman will replace Jennifer Kane on the Archives Week Committee for northeastern Ohio, although she will still be involved.

Archives Week Open House in Northeastern Ohio

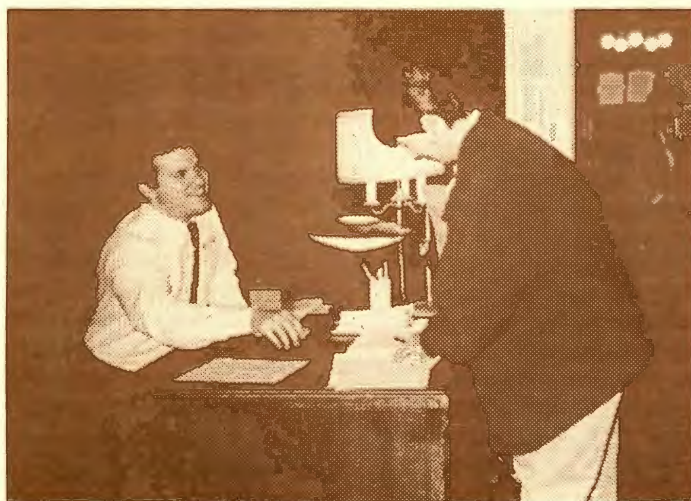
On Sunday, October 20, 1996, the Cleveland Archival Roundtable sponsored an open house: "Beyond the Bicentennial: An Open House/Workshop on Celebrating and Preserving Family History." This was the kickoff event for Archives Week in northeast Ohio. The open house featured presentations by archivists, an exhibit sponsored by area repositories, and displays of archival supplies provided by vendors. Over 60 people attended the event in order to learn more about organizing and preserving personal and family records.

RIGHT: Joanne Sawyer, Hiram College archivist, gives a presentation on preservation.

LOWER LEFT: Jeff Zdanowicz of the Cleveland Orchestra Archives helps a visitor register.

LOWER RIGHT: Judith Cetina of the Cuyahoga County Archives reads a proclamation from Cleveland City Council recognizing Archives Week in Ohio.

PHOTOS COURTESY HELEN CONGER.



NEWS NOTES

Significant new accessions in Archives and Special Collections at **Ohio University** include the following: records (1939-1996) of Delta Kappa Gamma, Alpha Lambda Chapter (1 cu. ft.; DKG is a national women teachers' service sorority, and this is the Athens County chapter); the Richard E. Cole Collection (1941 to recent years), with documents and artifacts related to the April, 1942 Doolittle raid over Tokyo and subsequent raider group reunions (.20 cu. ft.); and clipping files (1965-1996) of the Tri-County Community Action Agency (2 cu.ft.; covering Athens, Hocking and Perry Counties).

Karen Jones of the **Ohio University** archival staff was named an "Athens Golden Host" by the Athens County Convention and Tourism Bureau and the Athens County Commissioners in October, 1996 "for outstanding dedication and commitment to customer service and tourism." Archival and Special Collections is very proud of Karen.

Marjorie Haberman became Assistant Archivist at **Ohio State University** in November, replacing Kenneth Grossi, who is now Assistant Archivist at Oberlin College. Also in November, Laura Kissel joined the Archives as project archivist for the Frederick Cook Papers. Cook was a polar explorer who claimed to have reached the North Pole in 1908, a year before Robert Peary. Julie Klema is an assistant on this project; the papers themselves came to OSU last summer.

The Ohio Vital Information for Libraries Center (OVIL), the chief objectives of which were outlined in the last issue of the *Ohio Archivist*, recently began mounting the Ohio death certificate index on the **Ohio Historical Society's** WWW site—<http://winslo.ohio.gov/ohswww/ohsome.html>. The years 1913 through 1917 are currently available online in digital form, with the entire 58,000-page index, which covers the period December 1, 1908, through December 31, 1944, expected to be digitized and accessible on the Web within the next several months. More than two million death certificates for the years covered by the statewide index (originally prepared by the Ohio Division of Vital Statistics) are available on microfilm at the Ohio Historical Center in Columbus and through family history centers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Contractors have completed a major renovation of the third floor of the Ohio Historical Center. The Center, opened to the public in 1970, houses the State Archives of Ohio and the library collections of the Ohio Historical Society on its third, fourth and fifth floors. The remodeling, which began in the spring of 1996 and was designed to ensure a higher level of access to research collections and to facilitate ongoing automation initiatives of the Archives/Library Division, included a rehab of the main reading room and the addition of an adjacent copy center and a self-service microfilm reading room.

OHS and the **State Library of Ohio** recently began work on a six-month-long pilot project focusing on the development of a Government Information Locator Service (GILS) for the state of Ohio. Project staff will evaluate several different implementation strategies and examine the viability of using GILS entries as online record retention schedules.

Recent accessions of the Ohio Historical Society include financial records (1941-1966) of the Adams-Barre Company, a Columbus-based tire and automotive parts company; records (1868-1878) of the Crescent Silver Company, a joint-stock company formed by Cincinnati-area businessmen to mine silver in the Colorado Territory; papers (1858-1923) of the Harrington-Piper family, including corre-

spondence dating from the period of David Harrington's Civil War service in the 136th Ohio Volunteer Infantry as well as the World War I letters and scrapbook of his son-in-law, Eldred Piper; records (1968-1989) of the Ohio Council of Churches; records (1939-1989) of the Ohio Orthopaedic Society; records (1960-1990) of the Ohio Psychiatric Association; work force composition reports (1982-1984) of the Department of Administrative Service's Division of Equal Employment Opportunity; executive policies and procedures (1977-1985, 1987-1988) of the Department of Human Services; administrative correspondence and mixed policy files (1984-1990) of the Department of Industrial Relations; abstract of real property (1985) of the Department of Taxation; constituent correspondence files (1995-1996) of Governor George Voinovich; and administrative files of the State Library Board.

Recent accessions of the **Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor** include the Supreme Court Chancery Docket (1817-1846) and Supreme Court Record (1827-1851) of the Jefferson County Clerk of Courts; the Complete Record (1803-1809, 1814-1817, 1822-1842, 1848-1877) and General Index (1803-1880) of the Jefferson County Court of Common Pleas; patent and trademark records (1906-1955) of the Republican Rubber Company of Youngstown; and scrapbooks (1995-1996) providing official union documentation of a 54-day strike by the United Steelworkers of America against Warren Consolidated Industries of Warren.

REPORTED BY STEPHEN GUTGESELL

Gillian Marsham Hill, SOA Council member and chair of the Nominating Committee, who was formerly Archivist at **Sinclair Community College**, has now become **Greene County Archivist and Records Manager**.

Sister Noreen Jutte, CPPS, has succeeded to the former position of Sr. Mary Linus Bax, our well-known colleague, as Archivist at the **Salem Heights Archives** of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in Dayton. We look forward to continuing a good relationship with the archives.

The **American Jewish Archives** in Cincinnati is happy to announce that Dorothy Smith, formerly of the Wright State University Dept. of Archives and Special Collections, has joined the staff as archives and information systems specialist. (Most of you may know this already—it arrived just a little too late to get into the fall issue.) Dorothy's new telephone number is: 513/221-7444 (fax: 513/221-7812; email address: dorsmith@fuse.net).

The American Jewish Archives also now has a web site at <http://members.gnn.com/apec3101/index.htm>.

Heidi Yeager has been appointed Visiting Instructor, Special Collections Librarian at the Ward M. Canaday Center, **University of Toledo**. She replaces Judith Friebert, who resigned in September.

The Center for Archival Collections, **Bowling Green State University**, will be sponsoring its annual Local History Conference on April 3, 1997, at the Holiday Inn French Quarter in Perrysburg, Ohio. Nominations are being entertained for the fifth annual Local History Publication Award to be presented at the conference. The two divisions, each with a \$300 award, are for 1) independent scholars (publications completed for nonacademic purposes); and 2) academic scholars. Eligible works must have been published in 1996 and address historical topics in the 19-county region of northwest

Ohio. Works will be judged on literary merit, overall significance and contribution to the understanding of regional history. Contact Paul Yon, Center Director, at 419/372-2411.

The December 1996 *Archival Chronicle* (vol. 15, No. 3), newsletter of the Center, describes the dedication on Oct. 7 of the Northwest Ohio Regional Book Depository, which also houses the Center's preservation laboratory. Guests from the three participating universities (Bowling Green, Toledo, and the Medical College of Ohio) were given a tour. Microfilming and paper conservation moved operations to their new building in Perrysburg last spring. The Preservation Lab holds four 35mm microfilm cameras, an encapsulation area, an area with a fume hood for chemical treatments and a deacidification sink which can accommodate documents up to 24" x 48", and a microfilm darkroom.

The **Institute for Great Lakes Research** has moved to the Jerome Library at Bowling Green as of December. Researchers can access its materials through the Center for Archival Collections' reference desk on the fifth floor. The Institute's telephone number is 419/372-9612.

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Harding of New York City, the **Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center** recently received an important gift from the descendants of Jay Cooke, Civil War financier. The accession includes three handwritten journals containing over 2,000 family photographs, poetry sketches, and humorous anecdotes documenting the Cooke family's to their summer home on Lake Erie's Gibraltar Island from 1885 to 1925. Two additional volumes hold the remarks and signatures of island guests who enjoyed the Cookes' hospitality over a period of nearly 60 years. Other photos of Lake Erie and island scenes from the 1880s, family Bibles, 19th-century periodicals and books from the Jay Cooke and Charles Barney libraries, clippings, and personal items belonging to Cooke complete the collection. President Hayes, Gen. William T. Sherman, Salmon P. Chase, John Sherman, William Howard Taft, and many other notables spent time at Jay Cooke's island retreat. The Cooke collection provides a rich resource for Gilded Age sports and leisure activities; of special note are the hundreds of images of the Cooke women and children participating in popular summer pastimes dressed in the fashions of the period.

The Center also acquired a significant addition to its Frohman Theater Collection, including scripts of nine plays published between 1875 and 1925; programs from New York opera houses and theaters from the late 19th century, and scrapbooks with theatrical memorabilia and correspondence from Gustave Frohman who, with the Callender and Haverly Minstrels, was among the first to tour the country with theatrical groups.

The **Ohio Genealogical Society** has started a new lineage program, the Society of Civil War Families of Ohio, whereby OGS members prove their descent from a soldier or sibling of a Civil War soldier who lived, served, or died in Ohio. Eventually, this will generate a collection of Ohio Civil War source materials including pension copies, photographs, personal papers, and contemporary letters. Nearly 200 persons have applied in the charter year. All documents are maintained in the OGS Library, PO Box 2625, 34 Sturges Ave., Mansfield 44906-0625.

Mary Margaret Giannini, formerly of the **Oberlin College Archives**, is now at the Indiana Historical Society; she appeared on Michael Feldman's nationally broadcast "Whad'Ya Know" radio show during the MAC conference in Madison in October, explained the archival profession to Michael Feldman, and won the quiz. (from posting to Archives List by Lora Bloom, 10/15/96)

Anita Weber has left the **Cleveland Museum of Natural History** and is now in the Washington, D.C. area working for History

Associates, Inc. Virginia Krumholz, formerly of the **Cleveland Museum of Art**, is now at **CMNH**, and Ann Marie Przybyla has taken her place as Archivist of **CMA**.

The **Cleveland Archival Roundtable** has a new Planning Committee for 1997. The members are: Nora Blackman, Helen Conger, Kenneth Grossi, Martin Hauserman, Jennifer Kane, and Jeffrey Zdanowicz. Barbara Clemenson serves as permanent treasurer. CAR has approved a grant to help fund the Cuban archivist's visit to Ohio next year; it also is looking forward to serving in a local arrangements capacity for the MAC/MARAC joint meeting to be held in Cleveland in 1999.

The Cleveland Health Sciences Library's Historical Division (including the museum, archives, and rare book collection) is now known as **The Dittrick Medical History Center**. The museum will retain the name "Dittrick Museum of Medical History." The change was made to reflect the Division's broad scope of activities. In addition to caring for one of the country's larger historical medical collections and assisting those who use it, staff members are involved in research and teaching, and the Center has become an international resource in many areas, such as the history of medical technology. The Dittrick's home page URL is: http://www.cwru.edu/CWRU/chsl/hist_div.htm and The Cleveland Health Sciences Library's is <http://www.cwru.edu/CWRU/chsl/homepage.htm>.

Jane Avner joins the staff of the **Western Reserve Historical Society** in January as the Jewish history specialist. She is responsible for processing archival and audiovisual materials and maintaining contact with donors and the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland. She has a PhD in library science from the University of Pittsburgh and an MLS from Drexel University in Philadelphia. She was formerly on staff at the Washington State Jewish Historical Society and the Jewish Education Council.

Richard Palmer is the new photographic technician at WRHS. He maintains the photographic studio and darkroom, handles photo copy work, and assists in the mounting of exhibitions. Angi Bedell is a library assistant in the reference division and also assists the administrative division with special projects, replacing Kelly Falcone, who has accepted a research position at Hale Farm. Michael Stanley has joined the staff as a part-time page, retrieving collections and assisting patrons.

The WRHS has received a grant of \$5000 from the Mary A. and Thomas F. Grasselli Foundation to support the preservation and microfilming of five important archival collections, including the James A. Garfield and the Grasselli Family Papers. The papers of Russell and Rowena Jelliffe, founders of Karamu House in 1915, are available for research. The collection (1914-1991) consists of personal, Karamu House, and Karamu Foundation files, including biographical data on the Jelliffes, as well as information on the African-American theater, social settlements, social work, civil rights, race relations, and cultural arts.

WRHS is making an effort to fill the gap created by the paucity of original sources on the German-American experience in 19th-century Cleveland. Four German publications have been translated under the auspices of the Library and are being published as part of the Werner D. Mueller Reprint Series. The four titles are: Jacob Mueller's *Memories of a Forty-Eighter* (in print); *Cleveland und sein Deutschtum* (*Cleveland and Its Germans*) (1897/98 and 1907 editions); and the Jubilee edition of *Der Waechter und Anzeiger* (1902).

John Grabowski of WRHS and his wife Diane, also a historian and archivist, are completing their stay at Bilkent University, near Ankara, Turkey. John's Fulbright grant has enabled him to bring the new subject of U.S. history to Turkish students. He has also appealed for guides to U.S. repositories for Bilkent's library and given a lecture

on U.S. immigration policy to the Turkish American Association. Another fun project for both Grabowskis was evaluating an old American book collection at Bogazici University in Istanbul (formerly Robert College). The university is beautifully situated on the banks of the Bosphorus; they had a wonderful room in "Kennedy Lodge," an 1891 residence overlooking the Bosphorus and a 15th-century Ottoman castle, while reviewing the collection, mostly government documents from 1830 to the 1870s. Successful kilim buying and traveling to exotic places like ancient Ephesus were also interesting sidelights.

The **Mahoning Valley Historical Society** has been busy developing new outreach vehicles. Among these is an "activity book" which draws heavily on information gleaned from primary sources in the Society's archival collections. "Activities in Mahoning Valley History" is a 20-page booklet geared to the fourth through sixth grade levels.

Recent acquisitions at the MVHS include a large collection from St. Elizabeth Hospital and the St. Elizabeth School of Nursing. This school graduated its last class in the spring of 1996, formally closing its doors at the same time St. Elizabeth Medical Center celebrated its 85th anniversary. This exceptional collection includes caps, uniforms, diplomas, nursing school records and memorabilia, early records from the hospital and its administration, and photographs dating from its inception to the 1996 anniversary.

Another important accession from last summer is the Clarence Kissinger collection. Kissinger was a local architect, amateur photographer, and member of the Youngstown Photographic Club. The collection of 130 color slides includes interior and exterior views of the steel-making process, some at Sharon Steel and others that seem to be from other area mills and steel-related industry. For more information, contact the Mahoning Valley Historical Society, 648 Wick Ave, Youngstown, at 330/743-2589 (fax: 330/743-7210).

A relatively new archives in northeastern Ohio is that at the **Children's Hospital Medical Center of Akron**. Provisions were made in the centennial renovation project at the hospital for an Archives Room in the new addition. Patricia O'Desky, administrative assistant to the President, and Patricia Zonsius, historian and author of *Children's Century* (a history of the institution), worked together to plan the Archives, consulting with Nancy Erdey (University Hospitals of Cleveland). An inventory of all historical documents was completed; conservation treatment was professionally done on three volumes of minutes of the Women's Board of Children's Hospital (1898-1917); and a directive was obtained that minutes of the present Board of Trustees and other meetings now be recorded on acid-free paper.

The archivists took SOA's Archives 101 workshop (both parts) in 1993 and then formulated a mission statement, a form for donation of historical material, a collection policy, and a deed of gift agreement. They then focused attention on the design of the Archives Room, which was completed in December, 1994. It contains three glass display cases containing medical memorabilia and instruments and nursing items. Also displayed are the della Robbia *bambino* (early symbol of the Hospital) and historic photographs of the medical staff and the nurses. Beneath these is storage for documents and photos.

To date, there have been two rotating displays in the Archives. The first highlighted the history of the nursing education program and depicted the changing role of nursing over the years. The second focused on the Decker Family Development Center, which provides social, medical and educational services to preschool children and their parents from low-income families. These displays take up the west wall of the room, which is dedicated to temporary exhibits about Children's Hospital.

ADDRESSES

Don't forget that **OHRAB** (The Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board, our state board for records planning and liaison with NHPRC) has a home page containing information about the Board and the grant program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The URL is:

<http://winslo.ohio.gov/ohswww/ohrab/index.html>

OHRAB's email address is:

ohrab@winslo.ohio.gov

Don't forget about the **SOA Home Page**. It tells you who our officers are, who is serving on which committees, the schedule for our educational workshops, and much more. Point your WWW browser to:

<http://winslo.ohio.gov/ohswww/soa>

and you'll find a wealth of information about the Society and its activities. Matt Benz of the Ohio Historical Society, our Public Information Officer, is in charge of the page.

OHIOARV, the SOA listserv, is for quick communication with other Ohio archivists. The COMMAND address is:

listserv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu

and the message to subscribe is:

`subscribe ohioarv [firstname][surname]`

You need not put anything on the subject line. When you subscribe, you will receive an acknowledgment and list of instructions. To post messages to the list and all of its subscribers, use this address (for POSTINGS only):

ohioarv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu

CALENDAR

APRIL 17-18: SOA spring meeting, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus. SEE FRONT PAGE.

MAY 1-3: MAC spring meeting, Chicago (Midland Hotel). Contact Mike Bullington, 312/942-8308 or Laura Graedel, 312/684-1414 x2496.

MAY 1-3: MARAC spring meeting, Charlottesville, VA. Contact Marcia Trimble, 804/924-3023.

JULY 16-19: NAGARA annual meeting, Sacramento, California. Contact NAGARA office, 518/463-8644.

AUGUST 24-31: SAA annual meeting, Chicago (Fairmont Hotel). Contact SAA meeting services, 312/922-0140.

SEPTEMBER 25-26: SOA fall meeting, Youngstown. Contact: Randy Gooden, 330/743-5934.

OCTOBER 13-17: Sociedad y Archivos meeting at INFO'97 Conference, Havana, Cuba. Contact Carlos Suárez Balseiro (SEE ANNOUNCEMENT, P. 11) or OA Editor, 216/444-2929.

OCTOBER 16-18: MAC fall meeting, St. Louis. Contact Laura Mills, 314/425-4468.

OCTOBER 19-25: Archives Week in Ohio. Coordinator, George Bain, Ohio University, 614/593-2710 or bain@ouvaxa.cats.ohiou.edu

NOVEMBER 6-8: MARAC fall meeting, Wilmington, Delaware. Contact Margaret Jerrido, 215/204-6639.



The Society of Ohio Archivists was founded in 1968 to promote on a statewide basis the exchange of information, improvement of professional competence, and coordination of activities of archives and manuscript repositories. Membership is open to all interested persons, particularly archivists, manuscript curators, librarians, records managers, and historians. The Society holds two meetings each year and publishes *The Ohio Archivist* biannually.

Individual memberships are \$15.00 per year; \$30.00 patron; \$5.00 student. Institutional memberships are \$25.00 regular; \$50.00 sustaining; \$100.00 corporate. Persons interested in joining the SOA should mail a check or money order made payable to the Society of Ohio Archivists to Diane Mallstrom, Secretary-Treasurer SOA, Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity, 530 East Town St., P.O. Box 38, Columbus, OH 43210.

THE OHIO ARCHIVIST is a semi-annual publication of the Society of Ohio Archivists. The editors encourage the submission of articles relating to all aspects of the archival profession as well as information concerning archival activities in the state of Ohio. Submission deadlines are February 1 for the Spring number and July 1 for the Autumn number. All materials should be directed to:

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